"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Sunday; moderate north to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,105. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BRYAN ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Denounces Preparedness Policy as a "Menace to Our Peace and Safety."

HIS PHILOSOPHY IS FALSE

Will "Inevitably Lead Into Difficulties," He Asserts, Disputing Wilson's Conclusions.

OPEN BREAK IS PREDICTED

Administration Leaders Ignore Attack, but Washington Believes It Means Bryan's Political Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—William J. Bryan today came out in the open in opposition to the national defense policy of President Wilson. His attack was expected and, to a large extent, had been discounted by the Administration. In Washington tonight the chief interest in connection with Mr. Bryan's public criticism of the President centred around the possible political effect of a break between Mr. Wilson and the former senior officer of his Cabinet, for a break is predicted. The President and his advisers are credited, however, with having considered the consequences of a national defense policy that would be displeasing to Mr. Bryan, and the President's speech at the Manhattan Club celebration in New York last night is regarded as having been intended as an answer to Mr. Bryan and those like him who advocate extreme pacifism.

From his Washington home, Calumet Place, Mr. Bryan issued a formal statement intended as a reply to the sentiments on national preparedness uttered by President Wilson at the Manhattan Club dinner. Mr. Bryan notified newspaper offices that he would have a statement to give out, and when the first of the newspapermen reached Calumet Place carbon copies of the pronouncement were ready for them. Last night, when the President was making the speech which Mr. Bryan criticised today, the former Secretary of State was the guest of honor at a dinner attended by all the members of the President's Cabinet except two. Secretary Daniels was the host. The absentees were Secretary McAdoo, who declined on account of a previous engagement, and Secretary Garrison, who was out of town.

Mr. Bryan, in his statement, assailed the Manhattan Club, of which President Wilson is a member, as the place where the "mammon-worshipping portion of the Democratic Party meets to exchange compliments." He said that the President's advocacy of increased national preparedness was a "false philosophy," and that he had read the President's speech "with sorrow and concern." His attack on the President was summarized in this paragraph.

"From my view of this subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear."

Opposes President's Policy.

Mr. Bryan's statement in full follows:

I have read the President's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty, and so long as a man follows his conscience and judgment we cannot criticise his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to dissent, and, as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis, those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness.

He says that his position is different from that of the private individual in that the individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinion. This sentence is a little obscure. In far as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility; but where a nation's fate is involved in a policy, every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it is conscious of responsibility.

The President will not assume that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of his country than the millions who elected him to be, for the time being, their spokesman. And if, as he evidently believes, he is giving voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to have them as frank with him as he has been with them—how otherwise can he know whether he represents or misrepresents their views?

He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country and never indorsed by any party in the country, and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. His appeal is not to any party, but, as he says, to men of "all shades of opinion." He asks for the hearty support of the country, meaning, of course, that he wants the support, provided the people favor the policy which he has outlined. He could not, of course, ask them to support a policy they did not indorse, especially if they considered the policy dangerous to the country.

Departure From Traditions.

From my view of the subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

The President says that we should be prepared "not for aggression but for defense." That is the ground upon which all preparation for war is made. What nation has ever prepared for war on the theory that it was preparing for aggression? It is only fair to assume that the European rulers who are involved in the present war thought that they were contributing toward the maintenance of peace when they were making elaborate preparations for de-

Continued on Page 3.

JAPAN TO LEND MONEY TO FRANCE

Negotiations in Paris for the Issue of a 5 Per Cent. Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Times says:

"We hear that arrangements are in progress in Paris for the issuing of a loan to France from Japan, probably in 5 per cent. bonds. If this is correct it has been one of the most interesting new departures seen in international finance as the result of the war."

BRITISH WILL RELEASE TRIEST, HELD AS SPY

Princeton Boy's Father Sails for London Today to Bring His Son Back Home.

Wolfgang Gustav Triest of the contracting firm of Snare & Triest, announced last night that he had received a message by cable from the British authorities in London announcing that his son, Kenneth Wood Triest, who is under arrest there charged with being a German spy, would be permitted to return to this country, and asking Mr. Triest to come to London and get him. Mr. Triest said he would sail for England on the American liner New York this morning.

For weeks the case of Triest, who is only 19 years old and a former Princeton student, has been a subject of diplomatic correspondence between Washington and London. The lad disappeared from Princeton last January, and for months no trace of him could be found, although private detectives were retained by the father to find the youth. Last Summer came the first news concerning the boy. It was a telegram to Mr. Triest from the State Department in Washington informing him that Kenneth was a prisoner in the Tower of London under arrest as a spy.

The trial of Kenneth Triest for espionage was postponed several times at the request of the State Department, the father of the prisoner submitting evidence that indicated his son was not responsible for the things he was accused of doing, the principal charge being that he had enlisted in the British Navy for the purpose of obtaining information for the Germans.

Last night, when a TIMES reporter called the Triest home, at 248 Central Park West, on the telephone, Mrs. Triest answered the call.

"Is it true that the British Government has granted clemency in your son's case and is to liberate him?" she was asked.

"Yes, it is all true," she answered.

"Is Mr. Triest going to England for him?"

"Yes, he sails tomorrow morning on the New York."

"I suppose you are very happy."

"Oh, yes, indeed."

Mrs. Triest said that it was impossible for either her husband or herself to give out for publication the text of the message cabled by the British authorities.

BRITISH SOCIALIST CHARGED WITH SEDITION

J. T. W. Newbold, Ex-Correspondent of The Call, Discouraged Munitions Work.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—J. T. W. Newbold, English correspondent of The New York Call, will be tried next week on the charge of infringement of the Defense of the Realm act, on account of articles published in The Call last June, urging munitions workers to cease work on orders for the Allies. Mr. Newbold also contributed to Glasgow newspapers articles attacking international armament companies.

The penalty provided by law for offenses such as charged against Mr. Newbold is a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months, or both.

Mr. Newbold is an Englishman who has been carrying on an anti-militarist propaganda for several months, it was said last night at The Call office. He has written one or two anti-militarist books since the outbreak of the war and has made many attacks on the war policy in speeches. He resigned his post as correspondent of The Call several months ago because he found that his other work demanded all his time.

800 TAXI CHAUFFEURS CALLED OUT ON STRIKE

Employes of Mason-Seaman Co. and U. S. Motor Cab Co. Demand Higher Wages.

The leaders of the chauffeurs' division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters announced this morning that they had called a strike of the chauffeurs of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company at 622 West Fifty-seventh Street and the United States Motor Cab Company at 247 West Forty-seventh Street. According to the leaders, about 800 men were called out.

The Mason-Seaman Company has stands at nearly all of the principal hotels, including the McAlpin, Manhattan, Astor, Plaza, Ritz-Carlton, and Waldorf. The men demand an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 a day, and the companies have declined to meet their demands.

At the office of the United States Motor Cab Company George Duell, President of the company, said this morning that his company couldn't afford to put up wages.

"We are out of business as a result of the demands made upon us this morning at 12:15," said Mr. Duell.

"There are two reasons why we cannot meet the strikers' demands: the 50 per cent. increase in the price of gasoline and the lower rate due to the new taxicab law. Since we cannot meet these demands our company will be forced to lay up our cabs." The United States Motor Cab Company's striking employes number about 100 men.

Mr. Duell met John Flynn of Local No. 267 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters at his offices shortly after midnight. With Flynn was Andrew Binney, President of Local No. 267, and several other union officials. The labor leaders at first demanded $3 for a ten hour day, but finally modified their demands to $2.75.

The Mason-Seaman Company, which has more than 500 employes who will be affected by such a strike, declared early this morning that the strike had not yet spread to them, and that they had heard of no discontent among their employes.

SEATAG OYSTERS—Purity and Flavor, are fat—not fattened; juicy—not "floated"; natural—not "freshened"; selected—not "promiscuous," at the better hotels, clubs, and markets, with a blue tag on every shell. —Advt.

E. H. NICOLL FOUND CRUSHED TO DEATH

Discovered Lifeless Beside His Auto on the Saw Mill Road Near Elmsford, N. Y.

CAUSE OF TRAGEDY IN DOUBT

Victim Was a Brother of De Lancey Nicoll—Four Misfortunes In Family In a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Edward Holland Nicoll of Cedar Farm, Granite Springs, N. Y., a brother of De Lancey Nicoll, the New York lawyer, was killed instantly tonight in an automobile wreck on the Saw Mill Road, near Elmsford.

His body was found in the roadway, shortly after dark, by a passing motorist, who notified the police here and Coroner James P. Dunn, who immediately went to the scene.

It was not clear how the accident happened, but Coroner Dunn and the Aqueduct Police believe that the automobile Mr. Nicoll was driving turned turtle, throwing him out and crushing his skull. Others who viewed the scene of the accident expressed the belief that Mr. Nicoll's car was struck by a passing automobile traveling with great speed in the opposite direction. When his body was found he was facing north, while his automobile was pointed in the other direction.

Mr. Nicoll was in town here this afternoon in his automobile and left shortly before dark to return home. He was alone when last seen. Sergeant Sprain of the Aqueduct Police, who saw the body immediately after it was found, said late tonight that he thought the light automobile Mr. Nicoll drove might have left the road and turned over, righting itself by its own momentum after he was thrown out. One of the rear wheels was "dished," and there were mud marks on the canopy, indicating that the car had been on its side.

Mr. Nicoll formerly was identified with Tammany politics in New York, and until recent years lived at 233 West 107th Street. He was in his 57th year, and was one of the six children of the late Solomon Townsend and Charlotte Ann Nicoll. His father was a successful merchant here, and he was a direct descendant of General Sir Richard Nicolls, a Governor of New York, who came to this country in 1664.

In 1880 Mr. Nicoll was graduated from Princeton University. He was formerly widely known in New York. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Edith M. Travers; by a son, Edward H. Nicoll, Jr., and by two daughters, Miss Nancy Nicoll and Mrs. Otis Porter Geer of 127 West Eighty-second Street, New York. Mrs. Geer, who was Miss Charlotte Van Courtlandt Nicoll, announced in 1909 that she had left society and taken up the stage as a career. In 1911 her engagement was announced to Samuel E. West. Later, in 1913, it was announced that she was engaged to Mr. Geer, whom she married in September of that year.

The death of Edward H. Nicoll is the fourth misfortune that has befallen the Nicoll family in the last year. Mrs. Charlotte Ann Nicoll, mother of the late Mr. Nicoll and De Lancey Nicoll, died; Miss Josephine Churchill Nicoll, the only daughter of De Lancey Nicoll, died a few months later, and within the last few days Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll was struck by a passing motor car in England, where she is now in the hospital with several ribs broken and a broken hip.

24 PASSENGERS SAVED FROM COASTER'S WRECK

Vessel Breaking Up on Lower California Shore, Rear Admiral Winslow Reports by Wireless.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Wireless dispatches received late today from the United States cruiser San Diego said that the coasting steamship Fort Bragg had been wrecked at San José del Cabu, at the tip of lower California.

The vessel, the dispatches said, had shot a line ashore at Palmilla Point, and the twenty-four passengers aboard were landed by means of a breeches buoy.

All but one of the lifeboats capsized in the heavy seas which were breaking over the steamship. The wireless operator stuck to his post on the vessel until the seas quenched the fires, rendering his instruments useless. The last message received from him was at 10 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The safe landing on the beach of the passengers and crew of the Fort Bragg was reported to the Navy Department tonight by Rear Admiral Winslow. The first wireless dispatch from Rear Admiral Winslow said:

"About 6 o'clock this morning received distress call from American steamer Fort Bragg, bound Guaymas to San Francisco, stating she was on the rocks at Palmilla Point, twenty miles northeast of Cape San Lucas. U. S. S. San Diego then near Tresmarias Islands, 250 miles distant. Have been steaming full speed to her relief, and will reach her about 8 o'clock tonight."

In another dispatch he said:

"Last reports from steamer state she has twenty-three crew, twenty-four passengers aboard. Heavy surf running; taking water; fire; flooded; has line ashore, landing passengers on beach. Her crew will stand by ship long as possible; all passengers and crew then reported safe. We have heard nothing from her since 10 A. M. Probably filled with water and going to pieces."

In a final dispatch Rear Admiral Winslow said:

"Passengers and crew have reached shore safely."

TURKISH ATTACKS FAIL.

Do Not Succeed in Denting the British Gallipoli Line.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Turks continue sporadically active in the Dardanelles region, as is recorded in tonight's British official communication from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

This says the Turks launched attacks against the British right in the Anzac region, but that they did not dent the British line.

THE FLAMINGO, 9.15 A. M. via Pa. R.R. and Seaboard Air Line Ry. Best through service to Florida and Cuba. Inq. 1184 Broadway—Advt.

Edison and Tesla To Get Nobel Prizes

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following:

"The Swedish Government has decided to distribute the Nobel prizes next week, as follows:

"Physics—Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla.

"Literature — Romain Rolland, French; Hendrik Pontoppidan and Troels Lund, Danes, and Verner von Heidenstam, a Swede.

"Chemistry — Professor Theodor Svedberg."

FAY ONCE ARRESTED IN A U. S. NAVY YARD

He and Scholz Held in September for Suspicious Interest in Washington Plant.

IDENTIFIED HERE BY GUARDS

Official Suggestion That Money for Conspiracy Came from German Government.

"Lieutenant" Robert Fay, under arrest on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships, and Walter E. Scholz, held on the same charge, were taken to the Federal Building from the Tombs yesterday, and were there subjected to the scrutiny of a Sergeant of the United States Marine Corps and two non-commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery of the army. After looking them over these men said positively that Fay and Scholz were the men found in the Washington Navy Yard in September and arrested as loiterers.

The two men, it is said, had been acting suspiciously and using their opportunities to look about the navy yard. There was no evidence, however, to support a definite charge against them, and so they were both discharged.

Fay and Scholz denied vigorously that they had ever been in or near the Navy Yard, but all three of the men who had looked at them declared positively that they were the men. This was taken to indicate that the case against the two may go far beyond the question of the attachment of bombs to munition ships. Already there has been much talk of their connection with other German agents, and the identification made yesterday by the marine and coast artillerymen may lead to closer connection between Fay and Scholz and various German agents of a higher rank, whose workings have so far proceeded in secrecy.

Really an Ordnance Plant.

The Washington Navy Yard has no docks and is devoted to the manufacture of ordnance. Fay is an engineer and Scholz is a man of considerable technical knowledge, and it is believed that they could put to good use anything that they might be able to learn about the various arsenals of the United States.

The Federal authorities maintained strict secrecy as to the identity of the marine and artillerymen.

The Government officials who are in charge of the case against Fay are now convinced that the name Fay is assumed. It is known that he crossed the Atlantic on the Rotterdam under the name of H. A. Kearling, and there have been rumors before this that his real name is Feh or Frehe. But it was said yesterday that information in the hands of the Government agents may prove that the prisoner's real name is Feji, and that instead of being a German from the neighborhood of Cologne he is a Hungarian. When he was asked yesterday if his real name were not Feji he merely shrugged his shoulders and responded in his excellent English: "That is only another highly colored yarn."

It was also said yesterday, and on good authority, that Fay has changed his story and now admits that he was never in the German Army and that he is not a wearer of the Iron Cross. Still another report was that both Fay and Scholz may decide to be witnesses for the Government, and in that event it was said the case may take a new and startling turn. A high Government official admitted that that may be one of the new developments.

Discussing the possible source of the funds supplied to the alleged conspirators a Federal official today said:

"Too much money has been spent in carrying out the alleged German plots here to make tenable the theory that these activities were financed by a single individual or by a group of individuals."

This official intimated that at least half a million dollars has been spent in the efforts on this side of the ocean to injure the Allies by interfering with supplies going to them.

Think Government Gave Money.

There is a suspicion that the money came in an indirect way from German Government sources, although thus far the Federal authorities have been unable to trace them to any German official serving diplomatically or otherwise in this country.

The record of Engelbert Bronkhorst, the road building contractor of Butler, N. J., is being looked into by the Secret Service to discover his connection with Fay and his associates, who were well provided with dynamite.

The witnesses examined before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday were Herman Harvesen and his wife, who have a boarding house at 27 Fifth Street, Weehawken, N. J., where Fay roomed; Detectives Lyons and Dillmann of Weehawken, Captain Tunney of the New York Detective Bureau, several members of the "bomb squad," and Stenographers Hughes and Adams, who took the statements of Fay and Scholz.

A crowd assembled last night in the court room of Recorder Eggers in West New York, N. J., in expectation of the arraignment of the six men arrested on Tuesday and Wednesday on the charge of stealing tires and magnetos from the West Shore Railroad. The cases have been coupled in the suspicions of the police with the conspiracy to destroy munition ships. When the cases were called, however, John Drewen, representing Prosecutor Robert Hudspeth of Hudson County, asked for adjournment until next Friday. Gysbertus Verkayck, or George Van Horn, whose name has been connected with Robert Fay and Walter E. Scholz, was not in court, and a lawyer representing him refused to make any statement.

Motorcycle Policeman Murray, in court expecting to testify, saw a man in the crowd whom he arrested on the charge of being a suspicious person in connection with the thefts. He said he was Gustav Falkner, living at 525 West Fifty-first Street, New York.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES, SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

CZAR SENDS WARNING TO GREECE; KING CALLS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS; TEUTONS ADVANCE, BULGARS BEATEN

HELD FORT WITH ONE MAN

Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg Then Pushed On to Sofia.

FIRST OVER OPENED ROUTE

Team of Twelve "Buffalo" Dragged His Automobile Through Timok River.

VILLAGES DECKED FOR HIM

Bulgar Capital Reached at Night After Trip Through Bakovica Pass.

By Dr. LEO LEDERER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.)

SOFIA, Nov. 4, (via Berlin, Nov. 5.)—Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg was first to reach Sofia by the new Serbian route, after helping as a volunteer to force the Danube passage and holding the Serbian Fort Elizabeth with the aid of one non-commissioned officer for an hour till reinforcements arrived.

Friday, October 22, orders were issued to force the Danube the following morning at three points by Orsova, the crossing to be begun two hours after the artillery opened fire. The Duke, with Adjutant Lieutenant Schoelvink, joined the column whose task was to cross at the position quoted. Its order was: "Take Heights 951 and Fort Elizabeth, and protect the left flank on the Danube."

All watches are set at the same time. Promptly at seven in the morning the heights begin to thunder. A hundred shots crash among the rocks. Hell breaks loose across the Danube. The Serbs lie in trenches.

At the stroke of nine at all three points pontoons are launched into the Danube. The Adjutant goes in the first pontoon, and the Duke in the second. The Danube rushes torrentlike through an iron gate of four hundred yards of wire at this point, a hundred feet from the Serbian shore. The pontoons are madly fired upon, for even the hellfire of our artillery has not dislodged the courageous, death-defying Serbians. Death-bringing bullets strike two soldiers in the Duke's pontoon, but the pioneers row on.

Then silence ensues. The Austro-German artillery ceases fire so as not to endanger their own men. The rocks crunch under the first pontoons. The first men leap on land with fixed bayonets and storm against the trenches close to shore. Three Serbs are caught alive, fleeing and relentlessly pursued. Like a madman a single Serb from a high treetop continues firing at the pontoons. A well-aimed shot brings him down.

Duke Adolf Friedrich is the first to reach Fort Elizabeth. Alone with a non-commissioned officer he holds out for an hour. At 5 in the afternoon, as further troops come, the fort is securely in our hands. As a reward for his deed two days later Field Marshal Mackensen personally confers the Iron Cross of the first class and delivers an address to the two brave officers. In the General Staff quarters at Orsova three days later at gray dawn the Duke leaves Orsova to attempt to be the first person to reach Sofia by the land route through Serbia.

Nothing better illustrates the fantastic distances which the world war has acquired than this adventurous trip of the Duke from Northern Germany to Sofia. In a pouring rain a Danube ferry brings the Duke with two automobiles from Moldova. Two Russian warcraft lie threateningly before Turnu Severin. From Tekija the Duke makes twenty kilometers by wretched roads to Kladovo, where he greets the Bulgarian officers who were first to establish connection with the Austro-German armies. The Bulgarian cavalry is already in Brza Palanka.

Trumpet fanfares and three hurrahs welcome the Duke. The whole village is quickly decked in the German and Bulgarian flags. Fifteen Bulgarian officers participate in the common meal. A telegram is sent to Field Marshal Mackensen, reporting the fraternizing of the German and Bulgerian officers.

Through rows of Bulgarian troops in parade formation the journey continues to Negotin, but the swollen Timok is impassable for autos. The night is spent in Negotin. Bursting shells and fiery pillars from conflagrations illuminate the southwestern horizon.

The steam ferry is to take the autos across the Danube again from Radujevac, but proves too small. The ducal party is forced to retrace its steps through Negotin to the recently stormed fortress of Zaiecar. Refugees with poor belongings pass the automobiles on the road. With every evidence of terror and despair they point rearward. Rifles, hand grenades, and pieces of uniforms strew the deserted trenches on the shore of the Timok. Good-naturedly a Bulgarian soldier guarding the bridge offers his whole store of wine, bread, and nuts to the "Germanski offizieri."

At noon the Duke enters the fortress. The conqueror of Zaiecar, General Pap-

Continued on Page 2.

Warns Germany that War May End in Exhaustion; Vorwaerts Calls On Nations to Announce Their Aims

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Taking as its text Asquith's and Briand's speeches, Vorwärts, in an editorial entitled "War to the End," calls on all the Governments, including the German, to discard rhetorical generalities, come into the open and declare what are the concrete objects for which the several nations are fighting, as the first essential step on the path of peace.

"Premier Asquith's exposition of the objects of the war last Fall was lacking in clearness and full of phrases," it says, "but, at any rate, it was more specific than his assurance now that England is determined to continue the war to a successful end and exhaust all her resources to attain the common highest goal. Less hazy is France's new man, Briand, in stating the object of driving the enemy out of the occupied provinces, including Alsace-Lorraine; but Briand, too, soon loses himself in clouds of rhetoric when he says that France will not make peace till justice is re-established by victory and all the guarantees of a lasting peace obtained.

"One would think that after fifteen months of the world's most terrible war statesmen would be able to give a more specific answer to the question, and make it clearer to the peoples for what purpose they are shedding their blood—what goal has been set, and for what prize they are struggling. The defense of the Fatherland, freedom, justice, kultur—all that no longer suffices today. These are words which each one can interpret as he likes, and it is really high time to speak more intelligently and to the point.

"It seems almost as though both parties to the war feared to betray their plans to each other, for it is not only France and England that shroud their war goal and peace conditions in fog; the German Government is no less reticent, and, still more, whenever expressing itself as to the purposes of the war, confines itself to generalities which may be in place in firing soldiers with courage before a charge, but which do not serve to disseminate the necessary clarity as to Germany's final intentions, either at home or abroad.

"Stories about peace wishes and peace efforts of the German Government are being officially branded as false. Von Bülow is in Switzerland for rest and recreation, and Solf [the Colonial Secretary] only wants to visit his dear friends in Holland and once again eat good white bread. It isn't true, either, that the Imperial Chancellor, in presence of Tom, Dick, or Harry, named the acquisition of Belgium to the Meuse line, the annexation of Courland, and 30,000,000,000 marks indemnity as peace conditions. Well, for the past twelve months we have heard what isn't true; can they take it badly of us if we would like for once to hear what is true, what the German Government does consider its object?

"It cannot be the case forever that battle after battle is fought, that armies are led against one another in new theatres of war, without the people learning what has been attained, and what still must be achieved in order that the peace bells may ring.

"The others, they tell us, must sue for peace, for we are the victors; but unfortunately the others don't consider themselves vanquished, and no result is reached. The war continues indefinitely because both parties fear to place limits to their demands and speak them out for fear that the announcement of the object for which they are fighting will be interpreted as a sign of weakness. It may go so far that this war will end with the complete exhaustion of all parties, because no one cared to say under what specific conditions it was prepared to end it. If this is to be prevented, then all the Governments must at least leave the realm of rhetorical generalities, and confess their concrete programs, and if, confused by the changing fortunes of war, they are not able any longer to picture to themselves clearly the objects of the war, let them open up the floodgates of public discussion. Then we shall soon have clarity and, as we hope, peace."

COUNCIL MEETS, KITCHENER AWAY

New Body Holds First Session Without the War Secretary.

RESIGNATION IS DENIED

Rumors Bring Prompt Statement that He Is on a Mission on Public Business.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The new War Council, which Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on Nov. 2 would conduct the war, held its first meeting yesterday. It consisted of the Premier; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions; and Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary. These members of the Cabinet conferred with various military and naval experts.

When Premier Asquith announced that a Cabinet committee of from three to five members would be named to take charge of Great Britain's military operations, it was taken for granted that Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, would be one of the members. The fact that he was not present at the first meeting may have been due to his absence from London.

Official denial was made yesterday that Kitchener had resigned. The announcement follows:

During Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty the Prime Minister is carrying on the work at the War Office. There is no truth in the statement that Lord Kitchener has resigned.

The prompt denial of the report that Lord Kitchener had resigned was welcomed by the public, which has pinned its faith to the man who succeeded within a year in turning a purely industrial community into a great war camp.

The official announcement of the Field Marshal's temporary absence from the War Office is in accordance with public expectation. Premier Asquith, who takes charge of the departmental work during Lord Kitchener's absence, had experience in the War Office shortly before the outbreak of the war.

The Court Circular said yesterday that Lord Kitchener on Wednesday night had an audience with the King, who is still confined to his bed as a result of his accident in France.

Premier Asquith was seen entering the War Office yesterday, and remained a considerable time. Afterward the Permanent Secretary of the War Office, Sir Reginald Brade, with one of Lord Kitchener's secretaries, visited the Premier at his official residence in Downing Street.

The Times today declares that a rumor that Lord Kitchener might take

Continued on Page 2.

GOLFERS, ATTENTION! Limited number responsible gentlemen invited to join Golf Club. Address Chas. E. Gehring, 1260 B'way. —Advt.

POINCARE THANKS AMERICA FOR HELP

Good-Will and Appreciation for Sympathy Are Voiced by French President.

LAUDS OUR HOSPITAL WORK

In Cordial Phrases He Expresses the Gratitude of All His People to Americans.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1915, by Richard Harding Davis.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—This morning President Poincaré gave me permission to convey through THE NEW YORK TIMES a message to the American people.

It is a message of good will. It recognizes and appreciates the sympathy shown to France in her present fight for liberty and civilization by those Americans who remember that when we fought for our liberty France was not neutral but sent us Lafayette and Rochambeau, ships, and soldiers. It is a message of thanks from the distinguished President of the French Republic to those Americans, who not being neutral find it easier to be grateful.

It was my good fortune to be presented by Paul Benazet, a close personal friend of the President and both an officer of the army and a Deputy. As a Deputy before the war he helped largely in passing the bills that called for three years of military service and for heavier artillery. As an officer he won the Legion of Honor and the Cross of War. Besides being a brilliant writer, M. Benazet also is an accomplished linguist, and as President Poincaré does not express himself readily in English and as my French is better suited to restaurants than palaces, he acted as our interpreter.

The arrival of important visitors, M. Cambon, the former Ambassador to the United States, and the new Prime Minister, M. Briand, delayed our reception, and while we waited we were escorted through the official rooms of the Elysée. It was a half hour of most fascinating interest, not only because the vast salons were filled with what in art is most beautiful, but because we were brought back to the ghosts of other days.

What we actualy saw were the best of Gobelin tapestries, the best of Sevres China, the best of mural paintings. We walked on silken carpets, bearing the fleur de lys of Henry II. We sat on sofas of embroidery as fine as an engraving and as rich in color as a painting by Morland.

The bright October sunshine illuminated the ormulu, the brass of the First Empire, gilt eagles, crowns, cupids, and the only letter of the alphabet that always suggests one name.

Those whom we brought back to the rooms in which once they lived, planned, and plotted, were the ghosts of Mme. de Pompadour, Louis Quinze, Murat, Napoleon I., and Napoleon III. We could imagine the first Emperor standing with his hands clasped behind him in front of the marble fireplace, his figure reflected in the full length mirrors, his features in the gold looking down at him from the walls and ceilings. We intruded even into the little

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You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage Best. Just ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot—the flavor's so distinctive.—Advt.

ZAIMIS REFUSES TO STAY

Rome Hears King, Fearing Demoralization, May Call Venizelos to Power.

CRISIS PERTURBS BERLIN

Serbs Defeat Bulgars After Three Battles in the Babuna Passes.

TEUTONS REACH KRALJEVO

Montenegrins Drive Austrian Invaders Back on the Drina and Recapture Troglav.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The attitude of King Constantine of Greece in the crisis caused by former Premier Venizelos, who overturned the Zaimis Cabinet on Thursday, is causing the Entente Powers much concern.

Apparently determined that M. Zaimis should remain in the office of Prime Minister, the King yesterday urged him to retain the Premiership. According to Athens dispatches, however, M. Zaimis declined on the ground that although he had accepted the premiership provisionally, to ease the situation, he was determined, as he had previously declared, to abstain from taking an active part in international politics.

Thereupon the King called a Council of Ministers. The deliberations of this body may determine whether Greece is to align herself against Bulgaria or persist in her attitude of "benevolent neutrality," which means that though the allied troops may cross her soil her armies will not aid them in driving the Bulgarians from Serbia.

The Times Athens correspondent says that if efforts now being made to induce M. Zaimis to remain in office and conduct the elections are successful the elections probably will be fixed for Dec. 12. It is suggested that in the event of dissolution the Venizelists may take no part in the election campaign as a protest against these political developments during the period of mobilization.

The Daily News' Athens correspondent wires that the Russian Minister there is said to have visited Premier Zaimis and expressed the opinion that dissolution and a general election now would not fully accord with Greece's attitude of benevolence toward the Entente and that in such an event it would be impossible for the Entente to continue to believe Greece's political policy was free and unprejudiced.

The same newspaper's Rome correspondent says that, according to diplomatic information available there, the King of Greece, realizing the danger of demoralization which would be inevitable if there were dissolution, is inclined to recall M. Venizelos to power, even if Greece's intervention is bound to follow.

According to a dispatch from Berne to The Morning Post, the fall of the Greek Cabinet caused consternation at Berlin, but official circles are pinning their hopes to the promise made by King Constantine to the Emperor that if the Zaimis Cabinet fell he would dissolve Parliament and have new elections. The ostensible reason for this, says the dispatch, is to afford the country an opportunity of deciding for peace or war, but the real reason is to gain time.

A dispatch from Athens to the Paris Havas Agency says that the King has shown his approval of the attitude of General Yanakitsas, the Minister of War, whose outburst of temper in the Chamber precipitated the overturning of the Ministry, by appointing him Chief Aid de Camp, which is highly displeasing to the supporters of former Premier Venizelos, as it is taken as an attempt to lessen their leader's prestige.

One of the statements of M. Venizelos which attracted especial attention in his speech which caused the defeat of the Zaimis Government was that Great Britain's offer to cede the Island of Cyprus to Greece was independent of the result of the war, while other promises of concessions were conditional on the success of the Allies. Greece, he said, was to acquire part of the villayet of Brusa and Bulgarian Thrace, while Bulgaria was to be shorn of the territory she gained as a result of the Balkan war. All this, he declared, would be obtained by Greece at small cost, since the proposals of the Entente powers required only the assistance of smaller units of the Greek fleet.

Referring to the allegation that Serbia had failed to send against the Bulgarians 150,000 men in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of alliance, M. Venizelos said she actually had 130,000 troops opposed to the Bulgars. If Greece had taken the field, the former Premier asserted, her army today would have been within a short distance of Sofia, and Serbia could have devoted her energies to holding back the Austro-Germans, whose numbers were less than had been reported.

BERLIN'S EYES ON ATHENS.

Hopes King Can Control But Admits Situation Is Critical.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Greek Cabinet crisis is the sensation of the day here.

In well-informed circles confidence prevails that Greece will stick to her

neutrality policy. It is argued that a deciding factor in the fight for power between ex-Premier Venizelos and King Constantine will be the outcome of the campaign against Serbia, where a decisive battle is thought imminent.

Local Greeks think it is out of the question that the crisis will be solved by recalling Venizelos to the Premiership. They believe it is more likely that Zaimis will remain in office and Parliament will be dissolved.

Under the Greek law the new Chamber would meet at the latest by Feb. 15, it being compulsory to hold the election within forty-five days, but these clear provisions are confronted by the fact that the army is mobilized, hence citizens under arms would not be able to vote.

The Lokalanzieger says of the Greek crisis:

"In view of the strick neutrality, observed by the Greek Crown so far, and the firm will of King Constantine to spare his country horrors of war, one may assume that this incident will cause no changes in Greece's foreign policy, thought it must not be overlooked that Venizelos's followers, despite all that has happened, have not diminished and are still masters of the situation.

"The King will have to reckon with this fact. It is safe to assume that under the present circumstances Venizelos would not take the risk of actively joining the Quadruple Entente. Therefore it is not altogether impossible that the King may decide to saddle Venizelos with the responsibility of finding the best way for his country out of the labyrinth into which his policy has led it."

The Bulgarian Minister of Finance, Dr. Tontchew, arrived in Berlin today, and made a statement to a Tageblatt reporter. He said:

"So far as Greece and Rumania are concerned Bulgaria has only one wish—to continue on the best neighborly relations and terms with them. In particular, Bulgaria does not want to have any political question to arise with Greece in any quarter. On the contrary, to show our good faith toward Greece, Bulgaria has now given 1,000 carloads of grain free for provisioning Greece since the time that Greece and the leaders in authority are actuated by a desire to maintain Greece's neutrality under all circumstances. I am convinced that the King will find a man to form the Cabinet who will continue his peaceful policy."

Answering a question whether there was a possibility of Venizelos returning to power, Dr. Tontchew answered:

"It is not impossible," but he added with sharp emphasis: "It would be fatal for Greece if it dropped its neutrality."

Regarding the war with Serbia, the Minister said that the military situation was so favorable that he hoped the war would find a quick ending. In his opinion the war with Serbia would be over within two or three weeks.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The press of Berlin makes no attempt to minimize the victory of former Premier Venizelos of Greece over the Zaimis ministry, and asserts it brings a sharp crisis in the affairs of Greece. An exception is the Vossische Zeitung, which declares the Grecian Cabinet crisis "is of no significance in connection with the foreign policy."

The Tageblatt devotes a column to comment on this situation, although news of the defeat of Premier Zaimis was not received until late last evening. It says a new and grave political crisis has been created by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, and believes financial difficulties or "the chicanery practiced by the British fleet" may have been the cause.

"But the fact cannot be denied," it continues, "that a majority of the Chamber has taken the standpoint that it is better to go through thick and thin with the Entente, as its true vassal and with its financial support, according to the wishes of Venizelos, and to entrust the nation's future to a daring adventure, rather than to assume the burden of temporary sacrifices and hardships which the country's persistence in its neutrality would entail."

The Taegliche Rundschag, under the heading: "Greece Facing a Decision," says:

"And so the personal ambition of a Venizelos has succeeded in the last hour in endangering the continuity of Grecian policy. Thus King Constantine is again called on to make a grave decision. Only two ways are open to him. One leads back to Venizelos; the second must be dissolution of the Chamber. In any event, several weeks would elapse before a new election.

"Before that time our weapons and those of our allies will speak even plainer language in the Balkans than heretofore. Our victories would be the best means of influencing the Greek Parliamentary elections, in the closest interests of Greece herself."

BULGARS ARE BEATEN IN MOUNTAIN PASSES

Driven Back on Veles After Heavy Losses—British and French Win.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Bulgarian Army, descending into old Serbia to invade Macedonia by way of Veles and Perlepe, was defeated at Izvor at the entrance of the Babuna Pass after a battle lasting several days, according to announcement made by the Serbian Legation at Athens and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Company.

French infantry and British cavalry took part in the struggle, and gave efficient aid to the Serbians. The British horsemen arrived from Krivolak to assist their allies. The Serbians captured Izvor and Gradsko.

The Bulgarians, whose ranks are said to have been decimated, are retreating in the direction of Veles, and have evacuated the right bank of the Wardar River.

ROME, Nov. 5, via Paris, Nov. 6.—The total Bulgarian losses in Serbia are estimated at 80,000, says an Athens dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia, which recounts the capture of Babuna Gorge and Izvor by Serbian and French troops.

Anxiety is being caused in Sofia, the dispatch asserts, by the increasingly energetic resistance of the Serbs in the eastern theatre.

SALONIKI, Nov. 4, (via Paris, Nov 6, 1:30 A. M.)—The Bulgarian force which has been engaged for several days in a battle with French troops around Valandovo has been driven back beyond Koutsavona almost to Radovitsa, according to reports received here. The battle continues near Strumitsa.

Valandovo is about twenty-five miles northwest of the Greek frontier, on the Nish-Saloniki Railroad.

Babuna Pass, where the Bulgars are also reported to have been defeated, is about six miles northeast of Perlepe. This announcement of a victory for the Franco-British-Serb allies apparently is in direct contradiction of the claim made by the German War Office yesterday that French forces had been completely defeated at a point northeast of Perlepe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Wiring from Saloniki on Thursday night The Daily Chronicle's correspondent there says:

"The news from the front where the Allied forces are operating in Southern Serbia continues to be quite good. The Bulgarians are being effectively held in the Babuna region, where they are trying to force the difficult passes of the mountain range which forms a barrier from Northwest to Southeast between the valley of the Babuna above Veles, on the Vardar, and the Vale of Monastir and Prilep.

The battle around Valandovo in Southeast Serbia is taking a course decidedly in our favor. The French on this field have driven the Bulgarians with heavy loss to beyond Kuscharino and almost to Robitsa, near Strumitza town. Latest information here is that the battle is continuing.

FRENCH OPINION DIVIDED.

Doubt as to What the Greek Crisis Portends for the Allies.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—While agreeing that the Greek crisis is serious, opinion here is divided as to the probable consequences. Jean Herbette, whose judgment on international politics usually is sound, points out that the 147 Deputies who turned out the Government and thus voted for intervention represent a majority of the Greek people, for among those who supported the Cabinet there was more than one Deputy of uncertain nationality from newly acquired provinces.

"That majority knows," says M. Herbette, "that if Greece does not intend suicide she must attack Bulgaria as soon as possible. We must consider then that there can be only an interventionist Government or an unconstitutional one in Greece. Evidently our obligations toward Greece will differ according to whether the Government is chosen to respect the cause of right or to violate it."

The Journal takes a gloomy view of the situation. The event yesterday, it says, presages the dissolution of Parliament with the accentuation of neutralist tendencies and perhaps even a combination which will make still more delicate the present difficult position of the Allies at Saloniki.

"It is impossible," says the paper, "not to remark the coincidence between the crisis and the arrival at Athens of the German mission headed by Colonel von Falkenhayn. Our adversaries never fail to strike while the iron is hot."

BULGARS STILL BATTER DEFENSES OF NISH

Serbs and French Defeating the Invaders in Southern Field of the War.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Serbian northern army is being slowly but surely ground down before the combined pressure of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish hangs by a hair, and it is only at the southern end of the battlefront that the Bulgars are meeting with any reverses. There, according to reports, the British are cooperating with the French, but, as heretofore, these reports are unofficial and fragmentary, and it cannot be said authoritatively whether the British are in touch with their new enemy.

If the Bulgar-Teuton tide is turned, the best opinion here is that it will be some weeks hence, involving a period of uncertainty such as preceded the stand before Paris and on the Yser, but, giving the Entente powers a month's time, it is argued that they can throw 300,000, and perhaps 500,000, men into Serbia, not including Russians, and with such a force not only dispute the advance of the central powers but contest Bulgarian occupation of Serbian Macedonia.

Bulgars Bombarding Nish.

Bulgarian artillery violently bombarded advanced forts of Nish on the Nishava River Wednesday, says a Saloniki dispatch to the Matin filed yesterday. They captured Nish-Kavola, a small town two hours' march northeast of Nish.

A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that in the fighting in Babuna Pass, where the Serbians are defending the route to Prilep and Monastir, the Bulgarians were defeated after three severe battles.

The correspondent also reports that the British Legation at Athens has issued a statement to the effect that two British divisions are now approaching the Bulgarian front and that other units are following.

The Paris Havas Agency correspondent at Saloniki reports that telegraphic communication is still being maintained for the exchange of official messages between Saloniki and Monastir and Saloniki and Nish.

In yesterday's official statement by German Army Headquarters, the capture of 2,700 Serbians is reported. The statement says:

In the Morava Valley, heights near Arelje were captured.

South of Chachak, a ridge of the Jelica range was crossed.

On both sides of the mountainous district of Kotlenik our troops defeated the enemy and during the pursuit they reached the northern bank of the Western Coliska-Morava on both sides of Kraljevo. They took 1,200 Serbians prisoners.

To the east of Grukva the army of General von Gallwitz has thrown the enemy back across the Godacica-Santa Rovas line.

The heights south of Luvomir were stormed and in the Morava Valley we took Kuprija, Tresnievica and Paracin. Fifteen hundred prisoners were captured.

The Vienna War Office's report of progress says:

In the Orjen region we stormed the mountain of Mici Motiki, west of Grahovo, and made prisoners of a large part of the Montenegrin garrison. East of Trebinje several frontier heights were taken. South of Avtovac our advance divisions before superior enemy forces evacuated some of our positions.

The army of General Koevess is repulsing the Serbians near Anlje, south of Chachak, into the mountains. The German troops are approaching Kraljevo. Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing across the heights east of Gruza Valley, drove the onemy's rear back.

The army of General von Gallwitz has entered Paracin. The Bulgarian first army is progressing.

The Bulgarian War Office yesterday made public the following:

Our offensive continues on the entire front. Wednesday, in the direction of Bolevac and Paracin, we captured the defile of Krivivirski Timot, near the village of Kukovo. We captured six guns and 500 prisoners.

In the district of Nish our troops are standing before the line of forts at Nish.

In the valley of the Morava Bulgare we occupied Cemernik, Plavina, Pana, and Crnatrava.

South of Strumitsa considerable French forces attacked the Bulgarians. The French were repulsed.

French Report of Fighting.

The French War Office yesterday afternoon gave out the following official report on the operations:

The day of Nov. 2 passed quietly along the front of the French sector in Serbia. The Bulgarians, in front of Krivolak, are intrenching themselves 200 yards from our advance posts, and are directing artillery fire against our positions there.

During the day of Nov. 3 fighting took place to the north of Rabrovo, and still continues. Our troops gained possession of the bridges over the River Cerna, to the northwest of Krivolak.

This bulletin was supplemented last night by the following:

Notwithstanding the violent preparations by their artillery the Bulgarians failed decidedly Nov. 3 in all their attempts against our bridgehead at Krivolak.

The same day to the east of Rabrovo we carried the villages of Memisti and Kajali and attacked the hillcrests on the frontier. The Bulgarians have shown great activity with their artillery. They have violently bombarded Valandovo. The action engaged in by our troops to the north of Rabrovo is going on.

An official statement issued by the Montenegrin General Staff and made public yesterday by the Consul General in Paris says:

Fighting continued actively around Vishegrad, where the Montenegrins took sixty prisoners.

The artillery duel continued on the Drina on the Coglav-Vouschido front. The Montenegrins checked the enemy at the frontier in spite of violent attacks.

Fighting continued on Nov. 3 on the Troglav-Grahovo front. By a vigorous attack we succeeded in retaking Troglav and capturing miscellaneous war material.

NEW MOVE TO CORNER SERBS.

Austrians Begin Attack on Western Border of Montenegro.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A new movement to cut off the retreat of the Serbian Army is reported by the Overseas News Agency. The Austrians are said to have begun an attack along the western border of Montenegro, in which country the Serbian forces are expected to seek refuge.

These attacks are being made, the news agency says, to the east of Trebinje, in Herzegovina, about forty miles north of Cattaro. Thus the Montenegrins are being threatened from the west, near the coast, as well as from the north, where fighting has been going on for some time.

The news agency points out that the Serbian retreat into Montenegro is made still more difficult by the junction which has been effected between the forces of General von Koevess and the Austrian troops which have invaded Serbia from Bosnia, north of Vishegrad.

150 SERBS FOR 16 DAYS KEPT GERMANS BACK

Held the Line on Ossietz Plateau Near the Danube Under Artillery Fire.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—"There, Monsieur, with that you can go and see how Serbia is going to die," exclaimed Ljouba Jovanovitch, Minister of the Interior, handing a letter of recommendation to the General Staff to Albert Londres, special correspondent of the Petit Journal.

Armed with this letter, M. Londres made his way far beyond Palanka, through long lines of retreating ox wagons and endless herds of sheep plodding through the mud of the Morava Valley without panic, escaping from the Teutons, whose voices were neard in the distance.

"At a croseroad," writes M. Londres, "a Serbian Captain who was waiting for me said, 'I was asked by Colonel Terzitch, commanding our division, to take you to our last position.' We walked side by side in silence, and then came out on a plateau.

"'That is our last position, Monsieur,' said the Serbian officer. 'We are on Ossiatz Plateau. The two others you see a hundred yards away over there are the Plateaus Vaborac and Michasvolac, which were just taken from us.'

"I saw no soldiers, and asked, 'Where is your line?'

"'There it comes,' replied the officer.

"I saw debouching from a little wood, one by one, with a dignity that brought tears to my eyes, the 150 men whom, on this great plateau, had opposed embattled Germany.

"'On retiring from Vaborac an hour ago,' said the Captain, 'those 150 hid in the wood. Now they are coming out to face the enemy.'

"The Lieutenant in command took a few steps into a cornfield and shouted a command to his men. They lay down on the edge of a field without a word or a sidelong glance, and deliberately raised their rifles.

"'Look, Monsieur,' exclaimed the Captain. 'There are the mountains of Hungary. Behind that pass is the village of Verscatte, before which is von Mackensen. Do you see that blue line a little further on? That is the Danube.'

"For sixteen days, with their three, five, six and ten inch guns, the Germans had been blazing away on this front. They never found on this line a larger number of men than those 150 brave fellows before our eyes, but they had not yet succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads.

"'Two days ago it was quite different,' my guide informed me. 'So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vaborac? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the vanguard of invasion.'

"I watched those 150 Serbians, who had not moved for half an hour, but who were gazing steadfastly at the iron curtain creeping up to them with nothing to pierce it but their rifles. No, I am wrong! They had also a proud consciousness of their heroism. They despise these Germans, who fight only from behind ramparts."

SERBIANS TIGHTENING GRIP ON ALBANIA

Army of Occupation Numbers 6,000—Essad Pasha Professes Loyalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In dispatches to the Secolo, Signor Magrini deals with the situation in Albania. He says he found Prisrend in a state of ferment and there was fear of insurrection. No one was allowed to leave the town without a special permit, and the inhabitants were ordered to remain in their houses after 8 at night.

Thence the correspondent went to Liuma, the nest of one of the most intractable Albanian tribes. The roads and bridges were guarded by Serbian sentries. In traversing the treacherous territory of Albania the correspondent was escorted by soldiers along roads protected by the military. The strategic positions were occupied by Serbian troops, who were intrenched in face of the danger of an attack by Albanians.

Approaching Elbasan, Signor Magrini saw thousands of Albanians, requisitioned by the Serbians, constructing roads under the supervision of gendarmes. Dibra appeared to be submerged in squalor. Three-quarters of the population had abandoned the city after the Serbian repression of the last insurrection. Several houses which had been bombarded were falling to pieces. The city is the headquarters of the staff of the Serbian army of occupation. This army is composed of 6,000 men. When Uskub was evacuated 1,500 Austrian prisoners, including some Italians captured in Winter, were brought to Dibra, enduring seven fatiguing days of marching. Bands of Bulgarians and Albanians have been reported in the mountains southwest of Uskub, and Serbian troops have been sent forward to meet and destroy them.

It is stated that General Damiano Popovich, leader of the regicides, and later Governor of Serbian Macedonia, has been retired in consequence of errors and lack of foresight in his governorship. Essad Pasha has reaffirmed his personal loyalty to the Serbians, and consequently the Serbians occupying Albania feel there will be tranquillity as far as the Durazzo zone is concerned.

Colonel Lubia Leschianine, ex-Military Attaché at Vienna, and now representing the Serbian Government in Saloniki at the headquarters of General Sarrail, told the correspondent that the Serbians were making a great effort and might resist another twenty days. This view was expressed on Oct. 30, the date of the Magrini dispatch.

MOVE BY ITALY UNLIKELY.

Reports of an Expedition to Albania Doubted in Rome

ROME, Nov. 5, (via Paris, Nov. 6.)—The reports that Italy will take a hand in the conflict in the Balkans by landing an expedition in Albania receive no confirmation in official quarters here.

The negative attitude of officials leads to the strong conviction that no Albanian expedition is intended.

FRENCH IN SERBIA HOPEFUL.

Staff Officers Do Not Regard Position of Serb Army as Critical.

SALONIKI, Nov. 2, via Paris, Nov. 5, (Delayed in Transmission.)—French staff officers do not seem to regard the position of the Serbian Army as critical. They declare that the retreat which is now being conducted gives the defending army greater liberty of action without imperilling it.

In principle, they contend, the loss or gain of one town or another is unimportant unless the ground involved happens to contain indispensable material resources. They maintain that the all-important thing is for the Serbs to continue their fight undismayed while the Allies are increasing their forces, extending their lines, and limiting the field of Bulgarian action.

VARNA HARBOR MASTER SHOT.

Accused of Revealing Position of Mine Fields to Russian Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Captain Precktin, harbormaster at Varna, has been accused of high treason and shot. He was suspected of having revealed to the Russians the positions of the mine fields defending the harbor, thus enabling the Russian warships to approach close enough efficiently to bombard Varna.

The Russians are now minesweeping successfully in the Varna region, the complicated system of mine fields which the Bulgarians had prepared being now practically useless.

WOMEN'S "DEATH PLATOON."

Serb Officer's Widow Is Forming a Battalion to Fight.

SALONIKI, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Mme. Marinowics, widow of a Serbian Lieutenant, is forming a women's battalion to be called the "Platoon of Death."

Up to the present 389 women have answered the call. They will be armed with Mauser rifles, revolvers, bayonets, and daggers.

COUNCIL MEETS, KITCHENER AWAY

Continued from Page 1.

command in France may be dismissed as entirely without foundation.

Earl Kitchener was in London last week, at the time of General Joffre's visit to England. Since then no report had been received concerning his absence from the War Office until yesterday.

BRITISH PUBLIC RELIEVED.

Report That Kitchener Had Resigned Caused Amazement in Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial commenting on the Press Bureau's denial of the rumor that Lord Kitchener had resigned, says:

"Public opinion throughout the country, and, indeed, throughout the Empire, will be greatly relieved at the unequivocal denial thus given to the sensational announcement which startled London yesterday afteroo, ad spread far ad wide a feeling consternation. We are as zealous, we trust, as any for the true liberty of the press, and we have no taste for the role of the censor on the conduct of other newspapers, but in our opinion, the Government ought to take instant steps to protect the country against a repetition of yesterday's disastrous performance, for disastrous it was.

"The effect was instantaneous. In London it caused much deeper confusion and disquiet than any Zeppelin raid. The resignation of Kitchener, who stands for so much of the ordinary Briton—it was like a sudden snapping of a column—was telegraphed instantaneously all over the world. Who can estimate what effect this false declaration has produced, of depression on our Allies, of exultation on our foes? One can imagine the impatient amazement it created in Paris, Petrograd and Rome. One can guess its sinister influence on opinion, say in Bucharest and Athens. What are the comments of New York likely to have been, what were the puzled exclamations in the Capitals of the Dominions?

"Those who so recklessly published such a statement did the enemy a service beyond his wildest expectations, a service which no money could buy it. It is no excuse to say that a denial followed instantly after the mischief was done, and it cannot be wholly undone."

JEWS MAY BE OFFICERS

In Bavarian Reserve Regiments, the War Minister Says.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A Munich dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that the regulation against Jews becoming officers in the Bavarian Army has been modified. The Bavarian War Minister, Baron Kress von Kressenstein, in a statement before the Finance Committee, said that Jews had not been behind members of other religious faiths in discharging their duty in the war, and that the Jews had thus obtained full opportunity to become reserve officers.

Many Jews have been promoted to commissions in the course of the war.

POINCARE THANKS AMERICA FOR HELP

Continued from Page 1.

room opening on the rose garden, where for hours he would pace the floor.

But perhaps what was of greatest interest was the remarkable adjustment of these surroundings, royal and imperial, to the simple and dignified needs of a republic.

France is a military nation and at war, but the evidences of militarism were entirely absent. Our own White House is not more barren of uniforms, our own President from guards of honor. One got the impression that he was entering the house of a private gentleman, a gentleman of great taste and a great nation.

We passed at last through four rooms, in which were the secretaries of the President, and as we passed the major domo spoke our names and the different gentlemen half rose and bowed. It was all so quiet, so calm, so free from telephones and typewriters that you felt that by mistake you had been ushered into the library of a student or a Cabinet Minister.

Then in the fourth room was the President. Without this room we were presented to M. Sainsère, the personal secretary of the President, and without further ceremony M. Benazet opened the door and in the smallest room of all introduced me to M. Poincaré. His portraits have rendered his features familiar, but they do not give sufficiently the impression I received of kindness, firmness, and great dignity.

He returned to his desk and spoke in a low voice of peculiar charm. As though the better to have the stranger understand, he spoke slowly, selecting his words.

"I have a great admiration," he said, "for the effectiveness with which Americans have shown their sympathy with France. They have sent doctors, nurses, and volunteers to drive the ambulances to carry the wounded. I have visited the hospitals at Neuilly and other places. They are admirable. The one at Neuilly was formerly a college, but with ingenuity they have converted it into a hospital, most complete and most valuable.

"The American colony in Paris has shown a friendship that we greatly appreciate. Your Ambassador I have met several times. Our relations are most pleasant, most sympathetic."

I asked if I might repeat what he had said. The President gave his assent and after a pause, as though now he was to be quoted, wished to emphasize what he had said, continued:

"My wife, who distributes articles of comfort, sent to the wounded and to families in need, tells me that Americans are among the most generous contributors. Many articles come anonymously—money, clothing, layettes for the babies and Lafayette kits for the soldiers. We recognize and appreciate the manner in which, while preserving the strictest neutrality, your countrymen and women have shown their sympathy."

The President rose, and on leaving I presented a letter for him from ex-President Roosevelt. It was explained that this was the second for him I had had from Colonel Roosevelt, but that when a prisoner of the Germans I had judged it wise to swallow the first one, and that I had requested Colonel Roosevelt to write the second one on thin paper.

The President smiled and passed the letter critically between his thumb and forefinger. "This one," he said, "is quite digestible."

Then he gave me a message to Colonel Roosevelt and with the unconsciousness of real courtesy himself opened the door for us.

I carried away the impression of a kind and distinguished gentleman who, in the midst of the greatest crisis in history, could find time to dictate a message of appreciation to a correspondent guiltily conscious that he had wasted the precious moments of a great officer, but also through the pleasure he had received unrepentant.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

NOT SEEKING PEACE, GERMANY ASSERTS

Government Organ Denounces Reports That Her Press Is Tired of War.

CATHOLICS' MILITANT SPIRIT

Powerful Centre Party Declares for Annexation of Eastern and Western Conquests.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The Government continues its crusade against reports of Germany's peace yearnings which are current abroad. Today it is the French wireless service which the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung attacks for spreading reports from Lyons that the Vienna Neue Freie Presse of Oct. 23 expressed the hope that the Balkan campaign would be the beginning of the end of the war, and that an echo of this hope was frequently heard in the Austrian and German press, while other expressions of a desire for an early peace were multiplying. The Zeitung says:

"Just as this wireless news repeats in colored and falsified form the opinion of the German and Austrian press regarding the continuation of the war, so the alleged quotation from the Neue Freie Presse is a bald piece of falsification. A comparison of the original with the French citation offers further proof of our enemies' tactics."

The National Committee of the powerful Centre or Catholic Party, which held an executive session on Oct. 24 in Frankfort to discuss the aims of the war and of peace conditions fell in line with the National Liberals and Conservatives, passing a resolution for the prosecution of the war to a victorious finish. The censorship has just released for publication throughout Germany the National Committee's unanimous manifesto to the Catholic Party, which, though couched in very general terms, offers an opportunity for reading between the lines. It says in part:

"In order that the thoroughness and industry of the German people may fulfill its world mission, it must have complete freedom of movement for its creative powers at home, on the free seas, and overseas. The essential condition for the fruitful development of the German people is, as the experiences of the world-war have clearly shown, increased security against the enemy's plans for our military and economic annihilation. The terrible sacrifices which the war has imposed upon our people demand increased protection of our territory in the East and West which will make it impossible for a foreign enemy to fall upon us again, and which for all time will secure the economic necessities of our increasing population."

ITALIAN ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY BUSY

They Repulse Austrian Attacks in Corinthia and Carniola.

ROME, Nov. 5, (via Paris.)—The following statement from the Italian General Headquarters, dated Nov. 5, was made public this evening:

During yesterday there was an intense action by our artillery and infantry, which are actively engaged in strengthening conquered positions. We repulsed enemy attacks in the valleys of Riens and the Pontebbana Torrent, on the slopes of Monte Calvario, northwest of Gorizia, and on the Carso. We have taken sixty-four prisoners and one machine gun.

Bad weather prevails throughout the theatre of operations. There is an abundant snowfall in the higher zone and a persistent rain in the lower.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London, Saturday, Nov. 6.)—Following is the official report on the fighting on the Italian front:

Near Gorizia the situation is calm. There has been a violent artillery fire on the bridgehead of Gorizia and the northern part of the plateau of Doberdo. Isolated Italian attacks collapsed. During the night six attacks against Zagora were repulsed.

An Italian airship threw bombs on Miralmar.

Miramar is a splendid Imperial castle on the Adriatic, four miles northwest of Trieste. It belonged to the Emperor Maximilian and was the residence of the Empress Carlotta after his execution in Mexico. It is now a pleasure resort.

ITALIAN CABINET ROW DUE TO A PEACE PLEA

Minister Throws a Book at Another Who Had Suggested That the War Should End.

ROME, Nov. 5, (via Paris.)—Sharp differences of opinion have developed in the Cabinet concerning the war. These differences have not reached the extent of a crisis, but have brought about a conflict of views, leading to an exciting incident.

One of the Ministers at a recent meeting of the Cabinet is said to have expressed the view that Italy's best interests would be served by assisting a movement toward the restoration of peace. This caused an angry protest, and charges were made against the good faith of the Minister suggesting peace. Epithets were exchanged, and one of the Ministers, overcome by indignation, according to reports, threw a book at his colleague, whose suggestion had caused the strife.

The incident is declared to have been largely of a personal nature, and the Cabinet and country are united, with this exception, for continuing the present policy.

While a Cabinet crisis, such as those which have occurred in France, England, and Russia, has been avoided, opinion here is divided concerning the conduct of the war, especially as regards a Balkan expedition. Lieut. Gen. Count Cardona's iron will has triumphed in this respect. He said that he would rather resign as Chief of the General Staff than allow a part of his troops to participate in a Balkan undertaking, and his view was finally adopted by the Minister of War and the entire Cabinet.

The Navy Department also has passed through a crisis. Vice Admiral Camillo Corsi was substituted for Vice Admiral Viale as Minister of Marine, and this action was quickly followed by the relieving of Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel of his post at the head of the Naval General Staff. Vice Admiral Corsi has now assumed active direction of the fleet, which is expected to lead to an aggressive naval campaign.

ITALIAN STEAMER IS SUNK.

London Announces Loss of the Ionio in the War Zone.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Italian steamer Ionio has been sunk, according to an announcement made here tonight.

The Ionio was a vessel of 1,816 tons. She was built in 1886 and was owned at Palermo by the Navigazione Gen-

CINZANO
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

RUSSIANS ADVANCE WEST OF RIGA

While Their Fleet Bombards the German Positions in the Shlok Region.

GERMAN LOSS NEAR DVINSK

More Than 1,000 Killed, Petrograd Reports—Berlin Claims Victory in Eastern Galicia.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The new Russian offensive has lost none of its vigor, according to official reports from both sides of the eastern front. The Russians announce a slight advance west of Riga, simultaneously with a naval bombardment of the German positions near Shlok; the repulse of a German attack south of Dvinsk with great slaughter; the capture of 250 Austrians and a large quantity of arms and ammunition in Volhynia, and fierce fighting, with heavy artillery fire, near Sienikowce, in Eastern Galicia. At the latter point the Germans report having taken 2,000 prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today gave out the following statement:

Near Riga yesterday our troops made slight progress toward the west of Lake Akkel. Artillery and rifle fire continues all along the front in this region.

In the region of Jacobstadt and on the Dwina there is no change in the situation. Near Dvinsk, south of Lake Swenton, the enemy at 5 o'clock this morning delivered an attack against the village of Platonovka, which was repulsed with heavy losses. So far over 1,000 bodies have been counted on the field. Further south calm prevails as far as the Pripet.

To the west of Rafalovka [on the Styr River, in Volhynia] the enemy on the evening of the 3d delivered an attack from the village of Kostiukhnovka. After fierce fighting during the night our troops drove off the Austrians, capturing 2 guns, 3 machine guns, 250 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

In the region of the village of Volitza, north of Novo Alexiniec, we attacked enemy forces which had approached our entanglements. The enemy was driven back after a bayonet fight. We captured 3 officers and 160 men.

Fierce fighting continues on the right of the Stripa River, [in Eastern Galicia.] In the region of Semikovitze, [Sienikowce,] the artillery fire on both sides being very violent.

Our ships opened fire against the German positions near Shlok, west of Riga.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Russians are still on the offensive in the region southwest of Dvinsk, but their attacks against the German lines have been futile, and they have suffered heavy losses, German Army Headquarters announced today. The statement says:

In spite of extraordinary losses, the Russians have repeated their fruitless attacks between Lakes Swenton and Ilsen and near Gateni.

General von Linsingen's troops threw the Russians northwest of Czartorysk into their former positions after a temporary advance by the enemy. North of Komarov two Russian counterattacks failed. East of Rudka the Germans have advanced.

An attack by General Count von Bothmer's forces against the Russians defending a part of Sienikowce was successful. Two thousand more Russians were captured.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London, Saturday, Nov. 6.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The fighting around Sienikowce continued today, and was concluded with the complete repulse of the Russians from Sienikowce and the western Stripa bank. The enemy lost 2,000 prisoners. The Transylvanian Honved Division fought uninterruptedly four days and four nights, and had a most prominent part in the recapture of all our positions.

West of Rafalovka the enemy penetrated our line, but was repulsed by counterattacks. The fighting has not yet terminated.

In the Northeast, on several parts of the front, there is increased Russian artillery activity.

SURE RUSSIA WILL WIN.

Brusiloff, Facing Hindenburg, Says the Germans Are Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is reported that a conference has been held at Libau between the Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, lasting three days, which suggests that the Germans appreciate the gravity of the situation on the northern front and are deliberating on a plan for grappling with it.

Representatives of the Bourse Gazette who have just returned from the front saw General Brusiloff, who authorized them to state that he is disgusted with the pusillanimity of Petrograd and the stupid rumors prevailing there. "There is no doubt whatever," he says, "that the enemy has been brought to a halt and does not possess sufficient strength to overthrow us. For me there is no doubt that when the previously determined moment arrives we shall advance and drive the Germans forth; but it is essential for the public to retain its calm and firmly believe, as we believe, that the war will be assuredly won by us."

"The General said his troops were amply supplied with ammunition, well clad, fed, and shod; that whereas Russia possessed abundant human material, Germany was sending to war cripples and old men. General Brusiloff's final words were:

"'Disgrace and death should be the portion of those who dream of peace. We are battling for conscience. For us it would be better to die than even allow the thought that the war will not terminate in our victory.'"

FLEE FROM ARMY SERVICE.

Five Hundred Farmhands Besiege Cunard Line for Passage Here

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"The great rush of able-bodied men to the United States to escape military service was evidenced at Liverpool yesterday, when extraordinary scenes occurred at the offices of the Cunard Line in Water Street. A crowd of about 500 farm workers had come over from Ireland at the hint that shirkers are to be forced to do their duty. For several hours they besieged the part of the Cunard offices where steerage passengers are booked for the United States.

"A soldier with a recruiter's rosette in his cap did his utmost to urge men to join the army, and promised on behalf of the Cunard Company that any men who had booked could have the money refunded. His appeal was heard in silence; not a man came forward.

"A representative of The Daily Mail was informed that the steerage accommodations for 560 persons in the liner, which sails today, would be full when all who were present were booked.

"Leading Irish papers report that a large number of young men of military age are daily leaving Ireland for the United States."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMANS PENETRATE THE FRENCH TRENCHES

Win a Footing on Massiges Front After Many Attacks—Fail to Gain Elsewhere.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Furious German attacks on the French lines in Champagne continue almost without a break, especially in the region north of Massiges, where Joffre's soldiers still hold the strong fort, La Courtine. Tonight's official bulletin from Paris admits that the Germans were able to "push a few elements into our first-line trench at Hill 199."

Berlin asserts that French attempts to regain positions lost in that area have failed, and it is further stated that a trench northeast of Le Mesnil has been retaken from the foe.

A new offensive has been started by the Germans between the Aisne and the Oise, but Paris says the assaults there were futile.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Artillery actions have continued during the day in Artois, especially in the Loos sector.

In Champagne fighting is going on with the same violence in the region to the north of Massiges. During the recent attacks, delivered with the same methods and with heavy effectives, the enemy was able to push a few elements into our first-line trench at Hill 199. Everywhere else the enemy was stopped or completely repulsed by our counterattacks.

In the Vosges one of our mines has destroyed at La Capelotte (east of Badonvilliers) a German blockhouse.

The day bulletin of the Paris War Office says:

Between the Aisne and the Oise in the sectors of Puisaleine and Quennevieres, the enemy, after having attempted to surprise the men in our trenches by a spirited fusillade, directed against our positions a very violent, but at the same time a futile, bombardment.

In the Champagne district we have completely checked two fresh German attacks against our trenches in the position known as "La Courtine." These attacks were conducted with hand grenades, and supported by the throwing of inflammable liquid.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of this front.

In Alsace a French aviation squadron has flown over Dornach and bombarded certain buildings, used by the Germans for the manufacture of suffocating gases.

The Belgium War Office statement says:

The enemy's artillery has been very active and violently cannonaded our positions to the northeast of Oostkerke and to the south of Saint Jacques Capelle.

Wulpen, Pervyse, Avecapelle, Oostkerke, Rousdamme, and Saint Jacques-Capelle have been bombarded. Our batteries have replied vigorously and have executed fires of retaliation against Leke and St. Pierre Capelle.

This communication from Field Marshal Sir John French was made public here tonight:

Yesterday five air fights took place, resulting in a German aeroplane being brought down in our line.

Since the 1st of November the weather has been very wet. Mining activity continues on both sides:

"Our women are waiting to do their part," she said. "We'll have a say after the war when it comes to readjusting our National affairs—and we want to play our part in winning the struggle."

In every thoroughfare in London yesterday the Red Cross flag, accepted, this year, as the insignia of Trafalgar Day, was worn. The British Red Cross Society had not got through the tremendous job today of counting the money that poured in from the thousands of flag sellers, but it was said that the day's contributions ran into thousands of dollars. The money will be applied to caring for the wounded.

In Trafalgar Square all day long there was a crush of people surrounding the Nelson monument. Soldiers in khaki drew forth many recruits with their stirring appeals,

ARMY INCREASE TO COST A BILLION

Garrison's Program Calls for $1,034,399,234 in the Next Five Years.

DEFENSE TOTAL, 2 BILLIONS

Secretary Outlines His Plan and Appeals to the Nation's Patriotism.

CHANCE FOR THE MILITIA

May Join New Continentals—Large Sums for Supplies and Coast Fortifications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The military policy proposed for the army and its adjuncts in the national defense plans adopted by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and approved by President Wilson, call for appropriations totaling $1,034,399,234.88 during the next five years. This will be in addition to the grand total of more than $1,000,000,000 contemplated in the five-year naval program adopted by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and also approved by President Wilson. Thus more than $2,000,000,000 will be called for by the national defense plans in the next five years.

If no new projects were launched the army and navy, as they stand today, would cost $1,000,000,000 for maintenance during the next five years. In a nutshell, the plans of the Administration for national defense call for approximately an extra billion dollars during that period.

The official outline of the army plans was made public tonight by Secretary Garrison. It shows that under the Garrison plan, which has been approved by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Hay of Virginia, who are, respectively, Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, Congress will be asked to make the following appropriations:

Fiscal year 1917	$182,717,036.08
Fiscal year 1918	212,815,879.70
Fiscal year 1919	228,315,879.70
Fiscal year 1920	228,315,879.70
Fiscal year 1921	182,234,559.70
Total	$1,034,399,234.88

Annually, after 1921, it is estimated that the cost of the army, the National Guard, a citizen army of 400,000 men, and other features of the proposed new military system, will be $182,234,559.70.

Regular Army of 141,707.

The Garrison plan contemplates a first line of defense consisting of an enlarged regular army, a proposed new citizen army, and the National Guard of the country. The regular army now consists of 5,023 officers and 102,985 men, a total of 108,008. Secretary Garrison's plan contemplates that the regular army shall be increased to 7,086 officers, 50 veterinarians, and 134,707 men, or a total of 141,707.

The citizen army of 400,000 is to be raised at the rate of 133,000 a year for three years. After that it would be maintained at 400,000. For convenience this force is designated by Mr. Garrison as the Continental Army. It would be recruited territorially, according to population. Its members, though enlisted for six-year terms, would be required to report for intensive training only for short periods each year for three years and during the remaining three years would be furloughed subject to call in time of war or threatened invasion.

The State Militia consists of 129,000 men. This can only be increased by the States themselves. Under the Garrison plan it is contemplated that the first line of defense would, accordingly, consist of 141,707 regulars, 400,000 continentals, and 129,000 guardsmen, or a total of 670,707 men. At present the National Government appropriates an average of $6,614,532 annually for the National Guard. It is proposed to increase this appropriation to $10,000,000 annually.

The cost of the citizen army will be $15,000,000 for the first year, $29,500,000 for the second year, and $45,000,000 the third year, when it is expected, it will comprise 400,000 men.

The plan submitted by Mr. Garrison contemplates an expenditure of $81,677,600 an irreducible minimum for additional seacoast defenses, and coast defense accessories and ammunition during the next four years, or an average of $20,000,000 annually for this part of the program. For reserve material the Garrison plan calls for an expenditure of $104,326,261 during the next four years, or an average of $26,081,320 a year. The largest item in the reserve material plan is ordnance, for which the sum of $74,-262,287.85 is proposed to be spent during the next four years.

Yearly Cost of New Army.

Epitomized in figures, the Garrison plan contemplates the following appropriations:

1917.	
For the regular army	$111,655,716.08
For the citizen army	15,000,000.00
For the National Guard	10,000,000.00
For reserve material	26,081,320.00
For seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$182,717,036.08
1918.	
For the regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	29,500,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$212,815,879.70
1919.	
Regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	28,081,320.00
Reserve material	45,000,000.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$228,315,879.70
1920.	
Regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$228,315,879.70
1921.	
Regular army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Total	$182,234,559.70

Basis of the Plan.

"In proposing a military policy to be adopted at this time," says Secretary Garrison in his outline, "the very first thing to do must be to agree upon the proper basis. The subject could, theoretically, be approached without regard to existing constitutional and legal provisions and existing institutions and sentiments. Undoubtedly, this method would result in proposals that would be sound from a military point of view and would theoretically approach perfection. The necessity of making such a system practicable, however, would require constitutional amendments, a reversal of existing institutions, and the changing of existing sentiments to such an extent as to make it a safe prediction that little, if anything, would be accomplished, and that only after the passage of a great length of time.

"The other possible method of approaching the subject is one which recognizes existing constitutional and legal provisions, existing institutions, and the sentiments of the people in so far as they concern vital portions of the system.

"As between the two methods of approach, it seems so clearly the part of wisdom to choose the one last stated as not to require elaboration of reason.

"The essential, the imperative thing, is to make such wise military preparations and take such wise precautions as are presently possible. These reasons dispose of many suggestions which are entirely worthy of consideration from a military standpoint, but which could not be made effective under existing conditions. Military systems based upon universal military service and conscription, or upon national control of the public school system, fall under this head, as also does any policy which can only be made operative by a constitutional amendement or by identical, contemporaneous legislation in the forty-eight States of the Union. In any policy proposed, moreover, the matter of the cost of its maintenance has much to do with its acceptability, not that there should be any legitimate objection to the necessary expense of a proper policy, but that there would be legitimate objection to the adoption of any policy which was unnecessarily expensive.

"The policy proposed, therefore, proceeds upon the basis of existing conditions of a legal constitutional nature and recognizes existing institutions and the feeling of the people concerning the general subject matter.

Legal Situation Involved.

"The Constitution provides that Congress may raise and support armies, and under that provision the regular standing army exists. It likewise provides that organized militia may be maintained in the different States; that the National Government may provide arms for this force, may decide upon the nature and character of its organization, and may prescribe the discipline to which it must conform. It reserves to the respective States the right to govern this force, to appoint the officers thereof, and to train it.

"In time of peace this force is available to the President of the United States, under the Constitution, to aid in enforcing the laws of the Union, to aid in suppressing insurrections, and in repelling invasions. There is no constitutional provision which makes this force otherwise available to the nation in time of war, and therefore no law can be passed by Congress making it so available. In order to obtain whatever is possible to be obtained in this respect, the act of Congress concerning the raising of volunteers provides that such organized regiments of the National Guard as volunteer may be taken over into the service of the United States intact and not merely as individuals

"It will be seen, therefore, that under the Constitution there is contemplated two kinds of military forces—one a national force raised and maintained directly by the acts of the National Congress, and the other a force raised entirely by the States, to be governed, officered, and trained by them and to be available to the national authorities in certain specified instances.

"If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill, and experience make their judgment practically conclusive is accepted, we should have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war. It is surely not necessary to state the many reasons why this force may not be supplied in any regular standing army of that number constantly under arms. For reasons which have just been pointed out, it is equally impracticable to suggest that this force should consist solely of the National Guard expanded to that number. There is no legal way in which the National Guard can, in time of peace, be governed, officered, or trained by the national Government; and there is no legal way, excepting by volunteering, that it can be made available to the nation in time of war to any greater extent than specified in the Constitution, which unfortunately falls short of the necessary uses to which an army may have to be put in the event of a war with a foreign nation.

"It becomes necessary, therefore, to devise some method of making available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the regular army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the army, in other words, to be raised and maintained by Congress and governed in all respects in accordance with its directions. When this system is devised the only operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as the Constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training, and subject to instant call. The States would have the organized militia, developed with Federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purposes specified in the Constitution, and so circumstanced that, in the event of a war with a foreign nation, they could, by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation.

Chance for National Guard.

Secretary Garrison pays a high tribute to the National Guard and adds:

"The plan offers to the membership of the National Guard every alternative which a full recognition of their position suggests. With respect to the National Guard system under the Constitution there is to be not only continued but increased Federal co-operation and assistance. With respect to the personnel of the guard opportunity is offered, either in units or individually, to come into the Continental Army whenever by the action of their State they are free to do so."

With regard to coast defenses, material, and supplies, Mr. Garrison says:

"For the purpose of ascertaining the requirements with respect to the coast defense fortifications, the Secretary of War some months ago created a board composed of the heads of all departments having to do with this subject matter. Under their instructions they were to report upon any needed fortifications at places where they do not now exist, any change at existing fortifications, and any supplements thereto. They have prepared elaborate reports, covering all these points and have suggested a total expenditure during the next four years of $80,000,000 in annual increments of $20,000,000 each.

"In similar manner the heads of the various departments which have to do with equipment and supplies have studied the situation with a view to ascertaining what material should be on hand for use by a force of 500,000 men in addition to what would be in their hands at the outbreak of hostilities. The result of this study was an aggregate of approximately $104,000,000, to be accumulated throughout the period of four years by the expenditure annually of $26,000,000.

"Many other subjects have been studied and provision made with respect to them which can not usefully be dwelt upon in this statement. With respect to such important subjects as aviation, its equipment and personnel, the necessity for large guns which may be moved from place to place, field guns and machine guns in sufficient quantities, coast-defense guns of proper size, proper reserves of ammunition for all arms, and motor transportation, careful study has been devoted to the consideration thereof, and the recommendations to be made are the results of the best thought and experience with respect thereto.

Appeals to Patriotism.

"It has been proposed to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all description, &c., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the War Department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislation or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto.

"In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot, by reason of age or situation in life, give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense. If they would so arrange their business that a certain proportion of those whom they engage could undertake this national service without sacrificing their personal interests, those who did this thing would be acting in the most public-spirited and patriotic manner possible."

TAFT OPPOSES BIG ARMY.

Ex-President Decries Any "Rushing into Militarism."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Ex-President Taft declined to make a speech on "National Preparedness" this afternoon at a luncheon given in his honor at the City Club, but he did go so far as to say that he did not favor a large standing army, as he believed it would result in conscription. He made it plain that he opposed the policy announced by President Wilson. He made these among other statements:

"'We are not justified in rushing into militarism. The spirit of the people is certainly at variance with the spirit of militarism. The financial condition of the Government will not permit the raising of a large army. You can't have any military policy that does not make for a large standing army. The navy is not a militaristic instrument for aggression. We cannot have a large army without conscription. We are having all we can do today to raise the 80,000 men in our own army. If you are going to induce men to go into the army in time of peace you'll have to double the pay."

WOOD VISITS GARRISON.

General and Secretary in Conference—Army Plans Indorsed.

Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, was in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army. The conference lasted more than an hour, and neither Secretary Garrison nor General Wood had anything to say regarding the matter that was discussed. It was surmised, however, that army reorganization and increase was the matter discussed. Later in the afternoon Secretary Garrison received S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, and it is known that they talked of national preparedness and the work of the National Security League. The League is to give the Administration's preparedness program its enthusiastic support, and, after his conference with the Secretary of War, Mr. Menken said it was his opinion that all citizens interested in a wise and adequate program of military preparedness must feel greatly encouraged over President Wilson's speech at the Biltmore on Thursday night.

FOOD REGULATIONS EXTENDED IN GERMANY

New Price Schedule on Live Hogs and Pork—Strict Control of Milk Supply.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—A new schedule of prices for hogs and pork in Berlin has been adopted by the Federal Council, in connection with the measures now being taken to regulate prices and distribution of food supplies throughout the country. Maximum prices are designated for live hogs, which are divided into certain classes according to weight. Quotations are adjusted in such a manner as to encourage the raising of heavy hogs instead of making it profitable to slaughter them before they mature. For this purpose the rates are increased on a sliding scale for hogs that weigh more than 220 pounds.

The maximum wholesale price for fat pork is placed at 140 pfennigs per kilogram, (about 16 cents a pound.) For hog fat (unrendered lard) the maximum wholesale price is 180 pfennigs per kilogram, (about 20½ cents a pound.)

The Federal Council's measure regarding milk contemplates primarily giving preference to children, nursing mothers, and sick persons. The control is through the municipalities and other local authorities. Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants are required to fix maximum prices and smaller towns are permitted to do so. All towns are allowed to open municipal milk shops or establish a commission of special dealers to sell on behalf of the authorities.

It is optional with the authorities whether they introduce milk tickets or confine the sales to certain hours. Charlottenburg solved the problem by selling milk only for children, nursing mothers, and sick persons during the early hours of the day and later to general customers.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that arrangements have been made between the German and the Bulgarian Governments to bring in food supplies from Bulgaria. A German purchasing commission, which has gone to Sofia, is being assisted by the Bulgarian Government, which has declared its readiness to facilitate the purchase of large quantities of fodder and beans.

EDISON DESPAIRS OF PEACE

And Says War Will Be More Destructive Every Year.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 5.—"The day of universal peace is a long, long way off," declared Thomas A. Edison, en route East here last night. "There's got to be a great deal more war, and it's going to be more destructive every year.

"Science is going to make war a terrible thing—too terrible to contemplate. Pretty soon we can be mowing men down by the thousands—or even millions—almost by pressing a button. The slaughter will be so terrible that the machinery itself will virtually have to do the fighting.

"I don't look for electricity to play such an important part in this newer slaughter. It's going to be a struggle of explosives. That will be the all-important element.

"As to the question of America's preparedness for war, no man can say when war will be forced upon us. So we must be prepared—just the same as a man insures his home against fire.

"Ammunition is our one great need. We must be capable of turning out twice as much ammunition every day as all the other nations combined. There is no necessity for making this ammunition today and storing it. But we should build the plants for manufacturing the ammunition, and have so many of them and such big ones that nobody could hope to equal us. These factories would not cost a great deal, and there would be virtually no machinery in them to rust or spoil."

Mr. Edison then spoke of coast fortifications, which should be impregnable, and the need of further improvements for submarines and air craft, and he stated that the country must have "many more battleships—slews of 'em."

One inventor on the new Naval Board, he said, had perfected a machine that would dig 225 feet of trench six feet deep and three feet wide in an hour.

DENY GERMAN SHIPMENTS.

Barber & Co. Cable British Official, Contradicting Commons Hint.

Members of the shipping firm of Barber & Co., Inc., of 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that the question, asked in the House of Commons on Thursday, charging them with shipping German goods to New York and then reshipping them to London, was absurd. The company's books show that it has not sent any steamers to English ports.

Herbert Barber, president of the company, sent this cablegram yesterday to London:

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentry Under Secretary, London:

Referring to question asked yesterday in Commons, we have had only two steamers from Rotterdam since the war and none since March. We imported nothing on either steamer and therefore reshipped nothing to Great Britain and know nothing of any such shipments. The German dyestuffs imported on the steamers came under permits issued by the British Government to reputable American firms. Our steamers are engaged carrying supplies to France, Russia, and Serbia. BARBER, INC.

The firm is one of the largest in the ship brokerage business in New York and has the Union-Castle and other steamship lines on its books as agents for freight in this country.

PRESIDENT PLEASED BY RECEPTION HERE

Considers Preparedness Address One of Most Important He Ever Delivered.

MEETS NO POLITICIANS

Goes Motoring with Mrs. Galt and Attends Luncheon at House of Cleveland H. Dodge.

President Wilson left New York for Washington at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with his fiancée, Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt. During the day he had refused to discuss politics or see politicians, and the attack upon his address before the Manhattan Club by his former Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, was permitted to go unnoticed.

It was said unofficially that Mr. Wilson was greatly pleased with the manner in which his address, in which he outlined the program for preparedness which he is soon to put before Congress, was received by the members of the Manhattan Club and their guests. Colonel E. M. House, the President's close friend, who went to the Pennsylvania Station to see him away, said the President had commented upon the reception of his speech. The President, said Colonel House, felt that it was one of the most important he had ever delivered.

Mr. Wilson was up early yesterday morning, although it was well after midnight when he finished his address at the Manhattan Club, and at 9 o'clock he went from the home of Colonel House to the St. Regis Hotel, where Mrs. Galt was stopping while in town. A few minutes later they left for a long automobile ride.

The President had intended to leave at 10 o'clock in the morning for Washington, but he put off his departure to attend a luncheon at the home of Cleveland H. Dodge at Riverdale. Among the guests at this luncheon were Mrs. Galt, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Miss Gertrude Gordon, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson.

After the luncheon Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Galt left the Dodge home for the Pennsylvania Station in different automobiles. Mrs. Galt arrived there first and was aboard the private car ideal before a crowd collected. The President arrived about ten minutes before the train left. With him were his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty; Colonel House, Dudley Field Malone, and Mr. Dodge. As he walked through the station the President was heartily cheered. He removed his hat and bowed to the crowd.

In Seventh Avenue, just outside the station, the automobile in which the President was riding narrowly escaped running over Mario Pashi, a boy of 10, who was crossing the driveway. The boy dodged just in time, but his left arm was bruised by the mud guard. Mr. Wilson ordered his car stopped, and it was not until he had heard the boy shout that he was all right that the President proceeded. The boy had been told who was in the car, and he stood on the curb, grinning and rubbing his arm, as the automobile went on its way.

Mr. Wilson devoted his entire day in town to the entertainment of Mrs. Galt. A big crowd had collected about the St. Regis when he went there in the morning to call, and remained for some time hoping to see Mrs. Galt. After an hour, however, they were informed that Mrs. Galt had left by a side entrance and was then on her way to the home of Mr. Dodge for luncheon.

It was said yesterday that the President had absolutely refused to see anyone who wanted to talk politics, and that his only discussion of the political situation had been with William F. Mc Combs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, whom he had met at the Manhattan Club dinner.

The warmth of the President's reception at the dinner, which was attended by Democrats of every faction, was commented on by many yesterday, and the fact that Tammany Hall was so well represented was not permitted to pass unnoticed. There was nothing said or done by the President or any member of his party to indicate that they considered the dinner of any political significance. Others expressed the opinion that it was an indication that the great majority of the Democratic Party was behind Mr. Wilson in his plan for preparedness, and would stand behind him when his program was given to Congress. Still others saw in it also a reunion, which promised ultimately to iron out any differences which might exist among factions in the party. But at the dinner no word was said on the subject of the political future or the coming Presidential election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Wilson, with Mrs. Galt and members of their party, arrived in Washington shortly after 8 o'clock tonight. On the trip Mr. Wilson showed concern for Mario Passi, the boy who narrowly escaped being run over by the President's automobile. Arrangements were made at the White House for inquiring about his condition tomorrow.

HEARS NAGEL MAY RUN FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Providence Journal Tells of Alleged Republican Plan to Capture the German Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Charles Nagel, former secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Taft, will be the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, if the plans already made by Dr. Heinrich Albert and a number of prominent German-Americans in New York do not miscarry.

"These plans have been laid with great care, and it is believed that certain Republican leaders, including at least two United States Senators, have been in conference for the past week with men representing the German interests, who are willing to pledge very large sums of money toward the Republican campaign fund in return for the party's action in placing ex-Secretary Nagel on the ticket.

"For some months past Mr. Nagel has been one of the most outspoken and bitter of pro-German enthusiasts. The desirability from the German point of view of having his name on the ticket as a rebuke to President Wilson, and in order to solidify the German-American vote, has been talked over both in the German Embassy in Washington and at a luncheon at the German Club in New York last Sunday, at which latter function a prominent German-American brewer is declared to have said that Germans in the United States would match the contributions of Dr. Albert, dollar for dollar, in order to bring about this result.

"It has been common knowledge for several weeks that shrewd Republican leaders have felt the growing strength of President Wilson as a second-term candidate, and they have made up their minds that the only way to offset such strength is for the Republicans to make their appeal to the country on questions of preparedness and Americanism even more strongly than the President is now doing. Another and very strong proportion of the leaders, however, have taken a different point of view, and it is believed that these men will make every possible effort to combine with the German propagandists in seeking to place Mr. Nagel's name on the Vice Presidential ticket and to capture the solid German vote of the country by such an act.

"Mr. Nagel has not only identified himself with the German cause in a number of public speeches recently, but it is understood that he is not personally indifferent to certain phases of the propaganda work in this country, and, rate, he has been selected by the Bernstorff-Albert combination, with or without his own knowledge and consent, as the German candidate for the office of Vice President on the Republican ticket."

BRYAN ASSAILS PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

fense. It is a false philosophy, and, being false, it inevitably leads into difficulties.

The spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver—and whoever carries a revolver except for defense?—leads him not only to use it on slight provocation, but to use language which provokes trouble. "Speak softly but carry a big stick" is one of the delusive maxims employed by those who put their faith in force. There are two answers to it—first, the man who speaks softly has not the disposition to carry a club, and if a man with a soft voice is persuaded to carry a club his voice changes as soon as he begins to rely upon the club.

If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must win respect as an individual does, not by carrying arms, but by an upright, honorable course that invites confidence and insures good-will. This nation has won its position in the world without resorting to the habit of toting a pistol or carrying a club. Why reverse our policy at this time? The President himself admits that there is no reason for a change. He says:

"The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known."

I make the statement more emphatic he adds: "There is no fear among us."

Deplores Imitation of Europe.

If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves if necessary, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe? Why abandon the hope that we have so long entertained of setting an example to Europe? Why encourage the nations of Europe in their fatal folly by imitating them? Why impose upon the Western Hemisphere a policy so disastrous?

May we not expect all Latin America to be stimulated to preparation if we enter upon a new era of preparation? And will not such a policy make conflicts between these republics more probable? We shall do infinite harm to the neighboring nations as well as to ourselves if we are drawn into this policy which provokes war by a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in taxation and the arousing of a military system which sets up false standards of honor.

We are now spending more than $250,000,000 a year on preparedness—ten times as much as we are spending on agriculture—and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals.

There has not been a time in fifty years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations exhaust themselves. And there never was a time, and there never has been a time, in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the counsels of peace.

I hope the President will not be deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan Club. That is the one place in the United States where the Mammon-worshipping portion of the Democratic Party meets to exchange compliments—there is no group further removed from the sentiment of the masses, whether you measure that sentiment by economical, social, or religious standards.

Administration Ignores Attack.

Members of the Administration who are in Washington were unwilling tonight to make any answer to Mr. Bryan's attack. Everywhere there was a disposition to ignore the news that the former Secretary of State had taken pains to get before the country as soon as possible after the President's disclosure of his plan for increasing the effectiveness of the military and naval forces of the nation.

The Administration view of the Bryan attitude toward the President's purposes, however, was well understood here before Mr. Bryan came out in his open today. Nothing which he said in his statement was a surprise to Administration officials. One member of the Administration said this evening that it had been no secret where Mr. Bryan stood, and it was not expected that he would conceal his sentiments after the President's program had been given to the country. Altogether the President and his supporters in the Government, while they may be displeased over the course of Mr. Bryan, will not find anything unexpected in the criticism.

SUPPORTS DEFENSE VIEWS.

Senate Committee Chairman in Accord with President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Senator George L. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in a statement on President Wilson's preparedness plan, tonight said:

"I am in accord with President Wilson on national defense, and have for a number of years been advocating better preparedness, not only for the army to be increased, but that munitions of equipment ought to be accumulated sufficient for an emergency involving us with any power on earth. I have not only advocated since I have been on the Military Affairs Committee a larger appropriation for this purpose, but an enlargement of the Government arsenals and factories, so the United States would not be dependent on any individual or corporation for anything necessary to strengthen our position as a world power.

"I believe in peace as strongly as does Mr. Bryan, and I am sure that President Wilson believes in an honorable peace. His conduct during the whole Administration, which has brought some criticism to him, proves that he believes in peace. Any one but a peace-loving man might have precipitated our country in war on more than one occasion during the last three years.

"It will be time enough for us to lay aside the question of preparedness when the nations of the earth have entered an agreement for disarmament. As long as Japan in the Orient and Germany and Great Britain and other powers on the Atlantic side continue to build dreadnoughts, the United States, if it intends to maintain the liberty of its citizens, must constantly be in a position to defend itself against invasion or aggression. That we are wholly unprepared to do this now I think is generally understood by the American people."

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma expressed these views:

"There are four classes who favor an increase of preparedness—those owning munition plans, who favor preparedness in order that thrift may follow arming; those who favor militarism as a fixed policy; those who favor militarism as against democracy; those who favor increased preparedness through hysteria or temporary fright, and those who favor preparedness as a matter of prudence and precaution. I hope that I belong to the latter class. I discount the feelings and views of the first three classes.

"Fortifications and battleships cannot be improvised. A battleship can be destroyed in a day, but it cannot be built in a day. For this reason I favor the strengthening of our navy. We ought to have a navy strong that no hostile country can land an army upon our shores. If this be done a large army will be unnecessary. If this cannot be done we ought to concentrate rather upon the army than the navy.

"Our preparation should be reasonable and moderate. The principles and ideals of democracy should hold sovereign sway over the spirit of militarism. There should be no shadow of the man on horseback. Nothing would be more unfortunate than to embark upon a policy which the country after taking thought and recovering from any temporary fright would oblige the Government to abandon. It is my hope that the war will be followed by a policy of guaranteed peace and arbitration that will render all schemes of preparedness unnecessary."

CALLS PLAN INSUFFICIENT.

H. A. Wise Wood Urges Rejection of President's Proposals.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, a member of the Naval Advisory Board, in a formal statement issued here tonight as Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, advocated rejection of President Wilson's naval and military proposals "as wholly insufficient." Mr. Wood came to Portland to address a meeting called to discuss plans for the establishment of an aerial coast patrol station in Casco Bay.

"In the name of the defense movement," Mr. Wood said, "I unhesitatingly call for the rejection of the naval and military proposals of the President as wholly insufficient to give us that degree of protection which insures peace. In this critical hour of world unrest it would be the supremacy of folly did America permit itself to remain weaker in sea power than the only nation that is causing it to rearm at all.

"Therefore, the defense movement holds it vital that the preservation of the sovereignty of this nation that it stands shall at once be taken to restore America to the position of second naval power, from which through the unwisdom of weak advisers it was permitted to fall, and that the military plans adopted shall be those of the General Staff of the army, not of the civilian Secretary of War."

CALLS BRYAN TO BOOK.

Thompson Challenges His Statements Assailing Navy League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, today called on William J. Bryan to make good or retract the charge attributed to him that the league was subsidized by munitions makers who hoped to stimulate orders for war material. It was announced that this action was "the first step in a campaign to be inaugurated by the Navy League to force Mr. Bryan to cease issuing false and irresponsible statements concerning the organizations working for national defense." The league recently asked Mr. Bryan to examine its books so that he might see whether any manufacturers of war material contribute to its support, but he ignored the letter.

The immediate cause of Colonel Thompson's action was a statement attributed to Mr. Bryan in a speech before the Peace Society in the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia on Nov. 3. According to the reports of Mr. Bryan's speech in the Philadelphia newspapers, he said that "the Navy League is the paid agent of shipbuilders and ammunition makers."

HIGH NAVY OFFICER PRAISES DANIELS

Rear Admiral Edwards Stamps His Course as One of Distinct Accomplishments.

COMMENDS LIQUOR BAN

Former Commandant at Honolulu Declares That Time Has Justified It.

Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U. S. N., until recently commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, is the first flag officer of the service to publicly acclaim Josephus Daniels as a great Secretary of the Navy. He characterizes Mr. Daniels's course as one of distinct and important accomplishments.

Writing on "Our Navy and Our National Defense" in the November issue of The Engineering Magazine, the Admiral says:

"The loyalty and splendid example manifested by Admiral Dewey in his desire to sustain and support Secretary Daniels stand out in bold relief. The action of the Admiral of the Navy should be emulated by all his juniors, since it would not be possible to develop an efficient service unless due homage and respect to superior officers were rendered by all. He has upheld the highest traditions of the navy as regards his official relations with the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States.

"The varied and important duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Navy pre-eminently and unmistakably make for splendid service," continues the Admiral. "And yet of all the Cabinet portfolios this office appears to be the field which invites the most calumny as well as the most savage criticism and attack upon its incumbent. When there is considered the varied, numerous and important activities devolving upon the Navy Department, it ought not to excite surprise that exigencies are constantly arising which cause this department not only to be a storm centre, but a special field for attack upon the executive head, and even at times upon the President."

Admiral Edwards commends, among other things, the present method of awarding contracts for vessels, Mr. Daniels's solution of labor problems in the Government navy yards, discontinuance of the aid system, and the ban on the use of intoxicants on board ships of the navy.

"It now appears," he says, referring to the liquor order, "that this order or regulation simply anticipated the trend of military control of intoxicants, for such control is now in part the law in Great Britain as well as upon the Continent. The belief is now prevalent in the navy that the order of Secretary Daniels will never be annulled by any future Secretary of the Navy. Surely time has therefore justified Mr. Daniels in his action upon this matter, and upon his action upon this question."

Under the sub-caption, "Important constructive work done by Secretary Daniels," Admiral Edwards says the Secretary has advanced the strength and the efficiency of the navy along those lines. The Secretary, he says, has provided a very material increase in the tonnage of the Navy and has succeeded in having passed through Congress an appropriation that provided for a greater tonnage increase than any naval bill that was ever enacted into law by the Congress of the United States."

The Admiral points out that the Secretary has extended the work of the Naval War College, and increased the possibility of developing naval officers possessing the "resourcefulness, knowledge, and genius that are associated with the names of Drake, Farragut and Nelson."

He credits Mr. Daniels with having succeeded in doing what other Secretaries could not do, in restoring the ranks of Admiral and Vice Admiral, and the establishment of the office of Chief of Operations. He also refers to the improved industrial management of navy yards, and the organization of the Naval Advisory Board.

"It should be a matter of ineffable satisfaction," concludes Admiral Edwards, "to the nation that not only the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, but likewise the President, are exceedingly appreciative and receptive of conscientious and thoughtful information and counsel relating to matters pertaining to national preparedness.

"The spirit and confidence of the military services go forth to the President at this critical hour. There are periods when the courage of conviction, founded upon the consciousness of a high sense of duty and the weight of a great responsibility, brings forth results which may mean more to a nation than any action which invites the courage of the crisis."

DEINARD ACCUSES TURKS.

Scholar and Collector Will Ask Washington to Obtain Redress.

Complaint of ill-treatment and false imprisonment on the part of the Turkish Government is to be made in Washington in a day or so by Ephraim Deinard of 86 Windsor Street, Arlington, N. J., who has just returned from Palestine.

Mr. Deinard expects to complain against Turkey not only for harsh treatment of him personally, but also because he says its officials confiscated a valuable collection of ancient Hebrew books which he had gathered at great trouble and expense. The venerable scholar, for he is 70 years of age, had made two collections of Hebrew volumes, which, through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff of this city, had been presented to the Library of Congress.

Although Mr. Deinard had no direct commission to acquire more of these literary treasures, it was believed that those which he was assembling would eventually find their way to the shelves of the great national library. He had also obtained some old silver and several cases of antiques, with the view of disposing of them to the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Deinard said last evening that he arrived last August at Jaffa in Palestine, having with him the material obtained in his travels through various countries in Europe and Asia Minor. Owing to the turbulent conditions, Mr. Deinard had made his arrangements to leave Jaffa on the steamship Vulcan, when he was arrested and thrown into prison. He was brought several times before a court martial and his books were turned over by his accusers, who tried to find something in them derogatory to the Turks. Finally they permitted him to go after they learned that he had appealed to Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople and to the American Consul in Jerusalem. The Turks seized seventy-one cases of his books and five of relics and art objects, however, and told him that they intended to burn them. Mr. Deinard said that there was in the collection one Bible alone which was worth $4,000.

The Librarian of Congress said last evening in Washington that he regretted to hear of the misfortune of the scholar whose collections were the backbone of the Hebrew department of the library. The State Department has not as yet received any formal complaint from Mr. Deinard.

HEMPTINNE STILL ALIVE.

Amsterdam Hears That the Belgian Nobleman Has Not Been Executed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5, (via London.)—Count Joseph de Hemptinne, reported executed at Ghent on Oct. 26, has not yet been put to death, according to a dispatch from that city to the Telegraaf.

A Rome dispatch of Oct. 19 said that Pope Benedict, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, had interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Count de Hemptinne, who had been condemned with five others by the German authorities in Belgium on a charge of espionage.

MICROBES MAY FEED HUNGRY GERMANS

Private Soldier Said to Have Found One That Changes Sugar to Fat.

"GUIDED BY HAND OF GOD"

Dr. Schweitzer Says Germany's Enemies Can't Starve Her Into Submission Now.

Germany has a new food, discovered by a soldier in her trenches, which she believes will be a powerful ally against famine. Had the amazing story of its discovery appeared in any other publication than the Chemiker Zeitung, regarded by many scientists as the leading organ of chemistry in the world, it would be received with a shrug of incredulity. The last number of this journal, which was received yesterday by chemists in this city, tells of the finding of a new microbe which changes sugar to fat and thus produces a substance of high nutritive value which is readily assimilated. The organism supplements the work of another used in transforming sugar into albumen.

By these two agents, according to German science, the abundant crop of beet sugar now in Germany can readily be transformed into vast quantities of new foods which will supplement tho dwindling stores of natural products. As the children of Israel were fed by manna in the wilderness and the prophet of old was nourished by the black-winged ravens, so the microbes will now go to the aid of the beleaguered Fatherland as servants of that chemistry which made her famous. In Germany this new means of utilizing her red harvest is regarded as having been shown by an overruling Providence.

According to the account in the Chemiker Zeitung, a young bacteriologist named Schrettenseger, who is a private soldier, was crouching in a trench waiting to get his chance at the enemy when his eye rested upon a peculiar growth on the earthen barrier in front of him. The scientific mind asserted itself over the military sense and he began wondering what it might be. He decided that it was something which he had never seen before. He gathered up a quantity of it and sent it to his preceptor, Professor Delbrueck, in whose laboratory he had worked, and asked if the growth had ever been identified. That was the start of an investigation which resulted in the announcement that a fat microbe had been found. This microbe was found to contain cells in which was a pure, bland oil which had been produced by a fermentation process. The microbe

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VILLA FREES MEN HE REPORTED SLAIN

Says He Erred About American Surgeons Being Killed—Perhaps Wanted to Use Them.

HE HINTS OF OTHER VICTIMS

Washington Denies His Request to Move His Wounded Soldiers Across Our Territory.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 5.—General Villa has ordered the release of Drs. R. H. Thigpen and James Miller and their American chauffeurs, J. D. Pylant and A. K. Wilson, whom he reported dead yesterday, according to a message received this afternoon. The men were prisoners at Cananea. The doctors will remain at Cananea to care for wounded, but the chauffeurs will return to the border.

General Villa said he was mistaken when he reported the four killed by General Calles, and added that he believed the men slain southwest of Agua Prieta Wednesday were four American teamsters who came with him from Chihuahua.

The only American teamsters, reported to have followed Villa from Casas Grandes, were Mormons of that colony. A recent report said James Whipple, Lynn Hatch, and Charles Turley drove for Villa in the hope of getting their stock back when they reached the Chihuahua-Sonora line. It was reported and later denied that they had been killed by the Villa forces.

Villa is said to be in urgent need of surgeons to care for his wounded. The belief was generally expressed that he reported the death of Miller and Thigpen as a ruse, so that he might use them to attend his troops without being subject to inquiry.

Dr. Thigpen was chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company. Dr. Miller was his assistant. Company officials today, assuming that General Villa had made his report through a mistake, sent to the Mexican chief a request for the release of the men. They did this on the ground that the company had agreed to care for seventy-five of Villa's wounded and could not carry out the contract if deprived of the services of Thigpen and Miller.

George Snow, driver of an automobile truck, who arrived at Naco, Ariz., today, brought a report that the surgeons and chauffeurs were prisoners of Villa at Villa Verde, twenty miles from Naco. Snow said he could not learn the nature of the charges upon which they were held.

That Villa's plans failed, as far as they concerned Agua Prieta, was due to two factors, it is said—the recognition of Carranza by the Pan-American powers and Funston's statement to Villa Tuesday that if the Agua Prieta fighting caused further loss of American lives and property there would be the United States Army to reckon with.

It is said that Villa is now prepared to attempt carrying out the rest of his program. He will abandon the border and attempt to strengthen his control of the interior of Sonora and Sinaloa, by driving Carranza troops under General Dieguez out of those States. Guaymas and Mazatlan, now held by his foes, probably will be points of attack.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—General Villa's request for permission to move his wounded from Naco to Juarez over American territory was denied today by the State Department. Such a privilege, the department held, could not be granted to forces in arms against the de facto Government of Mexico.

An investigation has been ordered by the department of the reported killing of two American surgeons and their chauffeurs between the Carranza and Villa lines at Agua Prieta. Advices to the department today said that the men were seen alive yesterday.

Announcement is made by the Carranza Agency that General Carranza's Government has issued a decree forbidding the Governors of the States of Mexico from granting special privileges of any nature to any individuals, firms, or corporations, and revoking all that have been granted in the past. This decree also forbids the collection of local taxes in gold and forbids the placing of any administrative obstacles in the way of free importation and exportation of merchandise between the States.

CONFESSES HUERTA PLOT.

Col. Orozco Quoted as Saying Church Financed Planned Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 5.—Colonel José Orozco, cousin of General Pascual Orozco, has made a confession to United States Assistant District Attorney R. E. Crawford regarding the plot which he says General Victoriano Huerta formed to invade Mexico from the United States, establish his provisional capital in Juarez, and march on Mexico City.

The confession followed the arrest and conviction of Colonel Orozco on a neutrality charge. He is now in the county jail awaiting departure for Leavenworth Prison to serve eighteen months on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and his confession is said to have followed the refusal of prominent local Huertistas to give bond for him pending his appeal.

According to him, the plot originated while Huerta was in New York after his return from Spain. The Church is said by Orozco to have been concerned in the financing of the revolution. General Pascual Orozco was selected as the Commander in Chief, and General José Ynez Salizar, now in jail at Santa Fé, N. M., was to have been second in command.

Colonel Orozco, according to the report of his confession, was to organize the troops, equip them from among the refugees on this side and send them against Juarez from the American side. He admits having armed 20 00f these men with a part of the first shipment of 6,000 rifles which were sent here, together with 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 60 machine guns, and unlimited supplies. The arrest of Orozco and Huerta spoiled the plan, and it was never sufficiently revived to make it operative.

A number of prominent civil officials here, in San Antonio, and in New York are declared to be implicated in the Huerta plot and to have arranged for the financing and for the equipment of the invading army.

Indictments are expected to follow here, at San Antonio, and New York as soon as the confession can be corroborated.

FIRST CHIEF IN COUNCIL.

Carranza Consults His Cabinet and Receives Reports from Consuls.

Special to The New York Times.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Coahuila, Mexico, Nov. 5.—General Carranza spent the entire day consulting with members of his Cabinet and various Consuls who have arrived here to make official reports. Among his many callers was the widow of Evaristo Madero, who was, however, unable to gain an audience owing to the pressure of official business.

The death of Rafael Muzquiz, General Director of Customs, has cast a gloom over the proposed fiestas, and many social gatherings organized in honor of the First Chief have been postponed. General Carranza, answering the invitation of American women to attend a dinner and dance this evening at Eagle Pass, expressed his regret that he could not leave Mexican soil, but said he would be represented by General Aguilar and his staff. He added that he was very much pleased to note evidences of a growing feeling of friendship, which he hoped would grow so strong as never to be broken.

Governor Mireles reports that the Villistas have left Sierra Mojada, the centre of a rich mining district in the State of Coahuila, which is now entirely free from Villistas. The Governor has started on a trip to the districts of Allende and Morelos to study the actual working of the municipalities.

Coahuila is the only State in which there is a civil Governor. All the other States are as yet under military Governors, who, however, will soon be removed. Orders have been issued to return all confiscated property, except in cases where the owners are subject to the law for offenses committed against the Government. Governor Mireles says that Coahuila will not need a loan to carry on its public business, as a valuation of property there is rapidly nearing completion.

Equitable taxation, he says, will produce more than sufficient funds to run the State. All State funds, he says, will be applied to improvements within the State, excepting those allotted to the national contribution. He expects that with an economical Government Coahuila will be the most progressive State in the republic.

General Castro, head of the Constitutionalist cavalry, has started with a division for Mexico City, where he will be military commander of the Federal District.

HID NO K-2 FACTS, SAYS ADMIRAL LITTLE

Retired Naval Officer Testifies in His Own Defense at Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—A denial of charges of carelessness and neglect of duty in connection with the inspection of the submarine K-2 was made today by Rear Admiral William N. Little, retired, at the court-martial at the navy yard. Taking the stand voluntarily, he accepted responsibility for the test of the submarine's batteries on Jan. 21, 1914, but denied that he had any reason to believe that there was defective workmanship in the batteries on that date.

He also denied that he had hidden or attempted to hide any facts from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, adding that he made a full report to the Board of Inspection and Survey in Washington. The service record of Admiral Little, introduced at the morning session, showed that for nineteen years, up to 1915, he had no mark lower than "good."

On taking the stand, Admiral Little was asked as to the whereabouts of the written agreement given to him by S. A. Gardner of the Electric Boat Company pledging the company to stand back of the work on the batteries. The fact of such an agreement was established earlier in the day by Lieutenant Warren G. Child.

"I wish I knew where the agreement was now," said Admiral Little, adding that he had searched the files at the Fore River offices in vain. Three papers had been lost or mislaid, he said. One was the contract for the Cushing and the others were the K-2 agreement and a paper of his own. The Cushing contract, he said, had been found.

"Did you recommend on Jan. 21, 1914, that a test of the batteries of the K-2 be accepted?" he was asked.

"I did," he replied.

He explained that the test was in accordance with specifications, and there was no reason, in his opinion, why the batteries should not be accepted.

"On that date did you know of any efective work remaining in the batteries?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you purpose hiding anything from the Bureau of Steam Engineering when you made the report accepting the battery test?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you hide any facts from the Bureau?"

"No, Sir."

The witness went on to say that on Jan. 29 word came to him that the future commanding officer of the K-2 felt that inasmuch as some lead drops had been found in the battery cells, a search should be made for more.

"I was surprised," said Admiral Little, "that such a request should come so late, especially as the K-2 had been cleaned, painted, and was practically ready to go out, and more especially because the work on the batteries had been done under the inspection of the prospective commander.

"Mr. Gardner of the Electric Boat Company came to see me and made representations regarding the batteries and hastened to do what he stated on the stand. The promise of Mr. Gardner apparently satisfied everybody present, I was already satisfied, so was Lieutenant Child, and I thought that the prospective commander was satisfied, too."

The court completed the taking of testimony today, but voted at the suggestion of the Judge Advocate to meet tomorrow. Lieut. Commander Johnson said that he was expecting an answer to a telegram which he had sent to Washington. The subject of the message was not made known in court. The court will probably draw up its finding here and forward them to Secretary Daniels.

REORGANIZATION ATTACKED.

Minority Bondholder Allowed to Intervene in Railroad Foreclosure.

Permission to intervene as a minority bondholder in the foreclosure suit pending in the Federal Court of New Orleans against the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company was granted yesterday by Judge Foster in the Federal District Court to Jule Simon, a merchant of Milwaukee. His counsel, W. L. Gold of Milwaukee, received until Nov. 10 to give proof as to the proper upset price of the mortgaged property, but the court refused to grant a stay to its sale on Nov. 15.

In arguing the case Mr. Gold made strong insinuations concerning the reorganization plan. He asserted that for two years before it defaulted in 1913 on the interest on its bonds the company had not earned this interest, but it had been paid by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, which in return had obtained an issue of $2,500,000 bonds, which the Interstate Commerce Commission had since reported to the United States Senate to be invalid.

His client, said Mr. Gold, had bought first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad to the amount of $50,000 on the representations in 1911 of William Salomon & Co. of this city, and G. H. Walker & Co. of New Orleans, that they were a safe 6 per cent. investment, but two years later the foreclosure suit was brought, and the decree was granted in July, 1914. It was not, however, entered until Sept. 15, 1915, and his client had not learned of the reorganization plan until October. This plan proposed that a committee of bankers should buy the property at therr own price and form a new company which would issue $21,000,000 in bonds and $15,000,000 in stock.

The cash received from the sale of $6,000,000 of the bonds was to be used, the lawyer said, for reorganization purposes and the payment of receivers' certificates, and $550,000 would go to the underwriters. Altogether, Mr. Gold charged, the men who were handling the reorganization would make a profit of $11,150,450.

NEVADA'S TESTS A SUCCESS.

Superdreadnought to be Overhauled Before Completing Final Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5. — Despite a high gale late today and heavy weather throughout her try-out, the superdreadnought Nevada today successfully underwent her twelve hours' top speed test and tests for oil consumption, making better than contract specifications in both. Tonight she is lying in Massachusetts Bay, ready for a trip to Provincetown tomorrow, where she will be given an overhauling prior to her final trials.

Word of her success in her most difficult tests came tonight in a radio message to her builders. It was said that the Nevada's oil-burning engines had driven her for twelve hours through the waters of Massachusetts Bay at an average speed of 20.54, her contract speed calling for not less than 20¾ knots. In the tests of oil consumption, the radio message declared, the big battleship had proved her worth, measuring up well within the limit of fuel allowed.

The Nevada's fastest single mile today, though not specifically mentioned in the message, is believed to have been less than her record made Wednesday off Rockland, when she ran 21.4 with ease. As today's were the last top-speed tests, it seems likely tonight that the Rockland figure will stand as her speed record.

SENDS NAVY ORDER BY WIRELESS PHONE

Secretary Daniels, at Washington Desk, Instructs Rear Admiral Usher in Brooklyn.

VOICE IS HEARD CLEARLY

Conversation with Ships at Sea the Next Step Hoped for in Development of New Communication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. — Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, late this afternoon sent to Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the first naval order ever dispatched by wireless telephone anywhere in the world. The text of the order was as follows:

Washington, Nov. 5, 1915.
Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant, Navy Yard, New York:
Report as soon as practicable after arrival of the New York how soon the repairs recommended can be completed.
DANIELS.

Secretary Daniels was sitting at his desk in the Navy Department and personally dictated the order into the mouthpiece of a telephone transmitter. The message traveled over a land telephone wire to the main telephone office in Washington, whence it passed over a telephone wire to the naval radio station at Arlington, Va.

Automatically the message was transferred from the telephone wire at Arlington to the antennae of the radio station and sent through the air to New York City. The message was picked up by the antennae of the radio station on the building of the Western Electric Company in New York, where it was automatically picked up by land telephone wires, and transmitted by land wires through the long distance office in New York to the office of Rear Admiral Usher in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Admiral Usher had his ear at the other end of the receiver and personally received the order. Admiral Usher's office was connected with Secrtary Daniels's office by a long-distance telephone wire, by means of this direct land wire connection the commandant, talking to Secretary Daniels, acknowledged the receipt of the order.

For an hour after the transmission of the order by wireless telephone there was an animated exchange of words by wireless telephone conversation between the offices of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Usher. All of the conversations went from Washington to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by wireless telephone. All the conversation coming from the Brooklyn Navy Yard was sent by long-distance land telephone wires. The only reason the wireless telephone was not used in both directions was that one of the special types of wireless telephone transmitters, such as was used at the Arlington station today, had not been installed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which only had the use of the wireless telephone receiver in the building of the Western Electric Company in New York. More than fifty persons witnessed and took part in the experiment, which was a great success. All the Naval Bureau chiefs and officers on duty in the Navy Department were present. Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and her sister, Miss Ethel Bagley, were interested spectators, and both sent wireless telephone messages from the Secretary's office to Admiral Usher.

Lansing Talks by Wireless.

Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, was informed of the successful progress of the experiment, and with several officials of the State Department was invited to visit Mr. Daniels's office. While there Mr. Lansing carried on a brief conversation with Admiral Usher.

"What was the occasion for the experiment?" Secretary Daniels was asked.

"Only this," said Mr. Daniels. "Captain Bullard had informed me that the time would come when I might sit at my desk here in my office and be able to talk by wireless telephone to officers of the fleet on vessels of the navy at sea. After the successful experiment of talking by wireless telephone from New York by way of the Arlington radio station, to San Francisco and Honolulu, and the subsequent successful experiment of talking by wireless telephone from Washington by means of the Arlington and Eiffel Tower radio plants to Paris, there was no doubt that similar conversations might be carried on between my office and naval vessels at sea. Captain Bullard merely wished to convince me of that fact today.

"The Brooklyn Navy Yard represented a ship at sea. Later I expect to have the pleasure of talking with officers of the fleet at sea by wireless telephone. This was not done today because no naval vessel is yet equipped with this apparatus. Captain Bullard informs me that the special receiving apparatus will be installed for experimental use on some of the battleships, and that within two months I will actually be able to talk by wireless telephone to Admiral Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, while he is out in the Atlantic Ocean."

The experiment was begun at 4 o'clock and continued until 5 o'clock. During that period the Arlington station was temporarily placed out of commission for naval business and was used only in transmitting the radio telephonic messages. The system used was that of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, which was utilized in the previous experiments. Dr. F. B. Jewett, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Western Electric Company, was present in Secretary Daniels's office during the experiments. John Mills and R. A. Heising of the research department of the Western Electric Company, were stationed at the Arlington station. The same company was represented at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by E. H. Colpitts, and at the building of the Western Electric Company in New York City by H. D. Arnold.

The double automatic transmission system was used today. That is, the messages talked into the land wire from Secretary Daniels's desk to the Arlington station were automatically delivered to and transmitted from the radio antennae at Arlington and at the other end the messages as received by the antennae of the radio station at the Western Electric Company's building in New York City were automatically received and transmitted over land telephone wires to the office of Rear Admiral Usher at Brooklyn.

At the demonstration of the use of the wireless telephone, given yesterday by the American Telephone & Telegraph and the Western Electric Companies, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it was remarked that the voices of Secretary Daniels and the others who sent messages sounded as clear as though they came only from Manhattan instead of a distance of more than 250 miles.

Ten receivers had been connected with the telephone wire, in addition to that which was used by Admiral Usher. Of these, two were used by Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo and his aid, Lieutenant H. W. MacCormack. The other receivers were used by newspaper reporters, who heard clearly every word that was said.

Admiral Usher described the demonstration as "most wonderful."

VANDERBILT NAME AIDS ALLEGED FRAUD

Mrs. Anna Minuth, Who Says She Is a Baroness, Has Architect Draw Theatre Plans.

GETS HIM TO CASH CHECK

Dummy Poses as Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Who Is Said to be Building the Amusement Place.

Mrs. Anna Minuth, who said she was formerly the wife of Baron von Hatzfeldt of Germany, was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of passing a worthless check for $68 in a transaction in which she posed as the representative of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt. She denied the charge, but was held in default of $1,000 bail for examination on Wednesday. The complainant was Benjamin W. Levitan, an architect, of 20 West Thirty-first Street.

The Superintendent of the apartment house at 7 West Ninety-second Street was notified five weeks ago by one of his best tenants that she intended to sublet her furnished apartment to a woman who had been highly recommended.

"The woman who is to take my rooms is of a very fine family—in fact, she is an aristocrat," the tenant informed the Superintendent. "She is of the highest social standing and connections here and in Washington, and comes here from the Waldorf."

A few days later the tenant left her key with the Superintendent and started for California to look after a financial investment there, and shortly afterward a woman who said she was Mrs. Minuth presented credentials and moved into the vacated apartment, where she lived with her son until yesterday morning, when she was taken from her rooms by Detective Bauerschmidt of the Second Branch Bureau on a warrant charging her with grand larceny.

According to the police, Levitan in his complaint against Mrs. Minuth accused her of representing herself as an agent for Mrs. Vanderbilt, who she alleged had commissioned her to negotiate for plans for the construction of a theatre to be known as the Vanderbilt Theatre on a plot adjoining the Astor Theatre on Broadway. She is alleged to have told the architect that Mrs. Vanderbilt had obtained a sub-lease from the Shubert Brothers and desired him to prepare plans for a theatre costing $200,000. In reply to a telephone message from the architect, the Shubert office informed him that Mrs. Vanderbilt had taken an option on the sub-lease. Thereupon the architect began work. A few days later Mrs. Minuth appeared at his office accompanied by a woman whom she is alleged to have introduced to the architect as Mrs. Vanderbilt. The dummy Mrs. Vanderbilt thereupon discussed details with him regarding her ideas for the new amusement place. Mr. Levitan said he had done work for Amos T. French, the father of Mrs. Vanderbilt, for his Tuxedo home, and did not doubt the identity of the woman introduced as Mrs. Vanderbilt until a check which he had cashed for Mrs. Minuth was returned.

He had gone to 1 West Thirty-fourth Street to cash the check for Mrs. Minuth a few days after the call of the supposed Mrs. Vanderbilt. With the return of the check he went to the Shubert office, where a representative of the firm telephoned to Mrs. Vanderbilt, who denied any knowledge of the proposed theater transaction. Mrs. Vanderbilt subsequently proved to their satisfaction that she was out of the city on the day of the visit to the architect by the woman calling herself Mrs. Vanderbilt. The police are trying to find the dummy Mrs. Vanderbilt, and also are investigating the records of Mrs. Minuth to see if there are any other similar complaints against her.

Mrs. Minuth told the police that she expected a legacy of $35,000 from an estate in process of settlement, and would soon be able to pay all claims against her. Her previous financial difficulties were the cause of several suits against her in the courts. She says she is 42 years old, and claims to have married Baron or Count Edmund von Hatzfeldt, twenty-five years ago and divorced him. In 1899, she says, her marriage to the late F. A. Minuth, an architect, took place here.

153,000 FOR CANAL BONDS.

Unofficial Tabulations Show City's Majority Was 68,002.

New York City at the election on Tuesday gave a majority of 68,002 in favor of the $27,000,000 canal bonds referendum. The official canvass of the vote will be begun next Tuesday in the Board of Aldermen chamber, but representatives of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation made their own tabulation yesterday. The figures are: New York County, 35,972; Bronx, 11,117; Kings, 12,914; Queens, 7,248, and Richmond, 751.

Welding Ring of the Chamber of Commerce said yesterday reports he had received from up-State gave the canal referendum a majority of 85,000 outside of this city. Unless these figures are changed the referendum will have a majority in the entire State of about 153,000.

The canal referendum lost in Cattaraugus County. The vote was 3,384 in favor to 7,108 against.

10,000 to-day

The Butterick Company receives considerably more than three million letters a year. This means more than 10,000 letters every working day.

This very hour some 1,000 people will be writing to Butterick. This, of course, refers only to American mail; nearly all foreign correspondence is cared for at the various European offices.

Each issue of the Butterick monthly magazines is read by more women than there are in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark and New Orleans all together.

BUTTERICK

JURORS REGRET VERDICT.

Plead for Slayer of Mrs. Nichols as He Is Sentenced to Die.

Onnie Tallas, the pantry boy whose trial as an accomplice in the robbing and killing of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols, resulted in a conviction for murder in the first degree, was sentenced to die in the electric chair by Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday.

In an eleventh hour attempt to save the boy's life, the jurors who convicted him presented a petition to the court begging for clemency and admitting that they considered Tallas only a "minor and unwilling participant" in the crime and that they would have found him guilty of a lesser degree of murder than the first if the Judge had permitted them to do so.

Judge Malone allowed the petition, wholly unprecedented in the history of murder trials in this county, to be entered upon the record of the court, but took no further notice of it when he sentenced Tallas to die in the week of Dec. 12

In the courtroom Tallas stood friendless except for Mr. Le Barbier, who urged the Judge to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence, and called attention to the petition from the jurors. This extraordinary petition, signed by each of the twelve jurors, follows:

The defendant above named was indicted for murder in the first degree and convicted of murder in the first degree. Under the charge of your Honor, only one of the two verdicts could be rendered, either that of murder in the first degree or not guilty.

The case interested us greatly.

In view of the youth of the defendant we believe that it will not be against the interests of justice if we should all implore, as each one of us does, your Honor to take such action as may result in the commutation of the sentence.

We hope that your Honor will see your way clear to help, and we also hope that the District Attorney will do so, too.

Your Honor will remember that when we came in late in the evening for instructions we asked your Honor whether we could not agree upon a lower degree.

We think the defendant had a very minor part in it and was a very unwilling participant in that minor part.

For all the foregoing reasons we respectfully beg that our prayer for commutation and relief for the defendant may be granted.

Despite the admission of the jurors that they did not believe the boy equally guilty with the three men, Arthur Waltonen, Eddie Lehto, and an unknown Italian, who actually committed the crime, Judge Malone declined to set aside the verdict.

Judge Malone concluded his remarks with a warning to all domestic servants who might be tempted to betray the lives of their employers. He then pronounced the death penalty, after which Onnie Tallas, with the air of a drowsy schoolboy about to be punished for misconduct, was led back to his cell in the Tombs to await transfer to the death house in Sing Sing.

In the meanwhile the three men who strangled and robbed Mrs. Nichols are still free.

GEN. RIGGS RESIGNS FROM PHILIPPINE POST

Commissioner Told the President He Could Not Agree with Governor General Harrison.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—General Clinton L. Riggs of this city, a member of the Philippine Commission, and Secretary of Commerce and Police on the islands, today announced that he had resigned his post, and that his resignation had been accepted by the President. General Riggs said that he took this step because he found it impossible to submit his views and actions to the apparent wishes of the Administration as expressed by the Governor General.

General Riggs, who returned to Baltimore last May for the benefit of his health, sent his resignation to Washington in June. He was notified in a letter from President Wilson a few days ago that it had been accepted.

In his letter, the President expressed his appreciation of General Riggs's acceptance of "this difficult post, so far removed from your personal and business connections, the devotion to your duty and the excellent quality of official work done by you while thus serving."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The resignation of General Riggs as a member of the Philippine Commission, and its acceptance by President Wilson came as no surprise to official Washington. While it was intimated that his health was the main reason for General Riggs's return last May, it was known that differences of opinion had arisen between him and Francis Burton Harrison, the Governor General of the Philippines, and that it was not likely that General Riggs would return to his post, because Governor General Harrison had been sustained by the War Department.

Details of the disagreement between General Riggs and Governor General Harrison were not obtainable today in the absence of Secretary Garrison and President Wilson from Washington, but it is understood that it related to the failure of the Governor General to accept certain views of the Commissioner regarding the police and constabulary of the Philippine Islands.

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CHARGES 3D AV. ROAD BROKE ITS PLEDGES

Hayward Says Railway Officials Have Defied the Service Board.

REPAIRS TO TRACKS PUT OFF

Commissioner Protests Against Granting Further Time and Urges Court Action.

Commissioner Hayward denounced yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission the Third Avenue Railway Company and asserted that it was deliberately defying the commission and that the commission was submitting to it.

The breeze arose over the question of the repairs, which the Third Avenue has delayed in making to its tracks throughout the city. On May 21 the commission, after a hearing and survey of the tracks laid down a schedule for the completion of these repairs, by which some should be finished on Oct. 1, some on Nov. 1, and some on Dec. 1. Yesterday A. Maher, Jr., appeared for the company and requested another extension for the work set for Nov. 1, stating that the company had already completed that which was to be finished by Dec. 1.

This aroused Colonel Hayward and he pointed out that he had called to Chairman McCall's attention the fact that it was a physical impossibility for the Third Avenue to comply with the order with the staff of men and machines it possessed. He said:

"It was as hard as trying to get Mr. Maher to pay the national debt as to get him to buy more machines, but he did consent to buy two more grinding machines. Judge McCall put him on his honor to see to it personally that the order was obeyed, and he gave his personal word, if we would keep the complainants at bay, and he said our demands were in every way reasonable and fair.

Commissioner Hayward then said that Commissioner Wood had stated in open meeting that the Third Avenue had been false to the promises it had made to him, and told how he had at any rate got the switch, which had aroused the attention of Governor Whitman, repaired. He showed that the company had simply neglected to carry out the work it was pledged to put through, and now that the application for an extension of time had come up, he said:

"I contend that the commission has no jurisdiction. It has no right to make retroactively an order that will save these people immunity from prosecution. The other night I told Judge McCall that the theatre people in Forty-second Street, west of Seventh Avenue, would, some of them, file a criminal complaint against Edward Maher, Sr., and Edward Maher, Jr., and that, if they did not, I would do it. The next day the commission retroactively extended their time under the order, thereby making it impossible for any citizens or Commissioner to resort to the remedies given us by the law to correct the willful and contemptuous abuse of this commission by the railroad company.

"I am told that the President of this road has publicly said that he had kicked this commission from the steps of every court, and I think he has, from what the records show. Now we turn round to be kicked again by letting this railroad go on, and I want to protest. I think the commission should instruct its counsel to resort both to penalty actions and mandamus proceedings."

WILL SEND WINNECONNE OUT

Firm Chartering Vessel Will Defy British if It Can Get Full Cargo.

Philip Graham, head of the firm of P. H. Graham & Co. of 17 Battery Place, who chartered the steamer Winneconne from the American Transatlantic Company for a trip to Gothenburg and Copenhagen, said that he had sent a protest to Secretary Lansing against the action of the British Admiralty in threatening to seize his ship if she went outside Sandy Hook.

"I am awaiting now," he said, "for Mr. Lansing to tell me what rights an American has to send domestic goods to a neutral country under his own flag. I have about 1,300 tons of freight on board the Winneconne now, and if I can get another 1,700 to fill her up, I will plaster the sides of the steamer with American flags fore and aft and put to sea. Then if the British cruiser, waiting outside, pounces on the Winneconne and tows her into Halifax, then the commander of the cruiser will not be able to say that he picked the steamer up by mistake."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS $982,754

Highest Total of Any Day Since June, 1914.

Receipts at the New York Custom House yesterday amounted to $982,754, the highest total for one day since June, 1914. Of this amount the withdrawals from the bonded stores totaled $497,444, mostly for sugar.

The shutting off the supply of beet sugar from Germany and Austria had caused a big demand in the rest of Europe for American refined sugar, officials said, and big shipments were going from New York.

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That so much laughter—with tears in the middle—should spring from a petticoat is a paradox you won't understand until you see

ETHEL BARRYMORE

in "Our Mrs. McChesney" at the Lyceum Theatre. A play built around a petticoat suggested by

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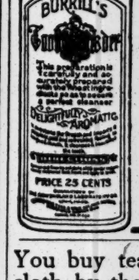

Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)
25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.
New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

You buy tea, potatoes and cloth by the pound, bushel and yard. Why not buy toilet paper on some definite quantity measure? The size of a roll is misleading, because toilet paper can be wound loosely to make it look big.

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Scottissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll. That's your quantity guarantee. It is soft, white and absorbent—that's your quality guarantee. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue. Treated with Canadian balsam. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c. Ask your dealer.

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HARPERS BOOKS

The Money Master

By Sir Gilbert Parker

From every point—America and England—the critics are rejoicing that Parker has returned to his native Canada in his big new novel: "Like Thomas Hardy and many another writer, his skill comes from and his reputation stands by the tales he has told of his own country," says The Boston Transcript. "Sir Gilbert Parker has drawn many interesting and lovable characters, but never perhaps one quite so quaint as this Jean Jacques Barbille . . . 'The Money Master' is a novel which is not only worth reading but worth keeping," says The New York Times. "This is Sir Gilbert Parker at his best and happiest. It is a tale to which the easy word charming is readily applied, but Jean Jacques is more than a picturesque figure. He lives."—London Daily News and Leader.

Acres of Diamonds

By Russell H. Conwell

In many ways this is the most remarkable book we have ever published. It tells the strange story of a lecture (delivered more than 5,000 times) and of a fortune of $4,000,000 made from this talk. It tells moreover of the amazing man who did all this (he is still doing it) and of many, many more astounding things he has accomplished. A wonderful book—a miracle come true!

Plashers Mead

By Compton Mackenzie

An idyllic romance—rare in its beauty—set by the foremost of England's younger novelists—in a perfect frame. Mr. Mackenzie is best known in this country by his novel "Carnival." The London Punch says of him: "I am prepared to wager that Mr. Mackenzie's future is bound up with what is most considerable in English fiction."

Over Paradise Ridge

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A love story of to-day, full of the emotional quality of this author's best work, and of the buoyancy and enthusiasm of youth. Not since "The Melting of Molly" has Miss Daviess given to the public a book so full of charm and drama. A delicious sentimental idyl.

H. R.

By Edwin Lefevre

Here is a book which will compel attention by its brilliancy, audacity, and satire. H.R.—nominally a bank clerk, actually a genius—upsets the conventions of the bank, expresses his love at first sight for the President's daughter, and goes forth to conquer New York. He advertises his intentions to marry her by the sandwich-men. But in spite of his methods a real love story and a vein of romance run throughout.

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This Battle of Hearts and Dollars is the most popular novel of that vigorous author,

OWEN JOHNSON

Author of "Stover at Yale," "The Salamander," etc.

Published by STOKES

MIKADO DEPARTS FOR CORONATION

Empress Not with Him, as She Is Expecting the Birth of Another Child.

WONDERFUL TRAIN BUILT

Car That Carries the Emperor from Tokio to Kioto a Masterpiece of Japanese Art.

TOKIO, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan and the one hundred and twenty-second head of the Japanese imperial house after the first Emperor, Jimmu, whose reign began 2,575 years ago, left Tokio today for Kioto, to make his state entry into the capital of his forefathers and there formally ascend the throne of the Empire of the Rising Sun. The principal ceremonies at Kioto are to be on Nov. 10. The monarch was to be accompanied by the Empress Sadako, but the nearness of the period when her Majesty is expected to give birth to another heir prevented her from participating in the ceremonies.

As the Emperor emerged from the palace he was greeted by 200,000 school children, who paid silent homage to the ruler. There was no cheering, the authorities bearing in mind the accident which happened to King George recently on the western war front, when his horse was frightened by the cheers of the soldiers and threw him, causing painful injuries. Soldiers and bluejackets were drawn up in the streets ten lines deep. American and other foreigners viewed the procession from a reserved section, waiting two hours before the Emperor appeared.

"Kashikodokoro" Goes to Kioto.

The imperial carriage was preceded to the railroad station by the "Kashikodokoro," or Divine Mirror, which represents the spirit of the grand imperial ancestress, or Sun Goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, and was accompanied by the two other sacred treasures which symbolize the sanctity and power of the throne of Nippon, the Sacred Sword and the Sacred Jewel. They have been handed down from Emperor to Emperor through untold generations.

The whole City of Tokio is in joyous fête unexampled in Japanese history since the triumphant entry of Emperor Mutsuhito nearly fifty years ago. Hundreds of thousands of people are here from the provinces, most of them to remain until the great celebration in Tokio at the end of the month, when the Emperor returns from Kioto. Flags and paper lanterns are suspended over every door to mark the inauguration of the coronation period. Streets, parks, and public buildings are decorated. Even the street cars are garlanded.

In the early morning the hall wherein is enshrined the imperial sanctuary was decorated by court ritualists in a manner appropriate to the occasion. This being finished Prince Higashi Fushimi, Chief Commissioner, and other members of the Coronation Board, all in ceremonious Japanese dress, took their seats. The doors of the sanctuary were opened amid Shinto music, and after offerings were made before the altar Prince Iwakura, the chief ritualist, read a religious address or prayer announcing to the spirit-soul of the imperial grand ancestress, Amaterasu Omikami, the commencement of the auspicious coronation ceremonial and the transfer of the imperial sanctuary and the Court to Kioto for the celebration of the same. Then a Chamberlain and a maid of honor, in ancient court robes, and respectively representing the Emperor and Empress, proceeded before the presence of the holy of holies and made obeisance on behalf of their Majesties.

The ceremony having closed with solemn chords of music, the holy of holies, which is the Sacred Mirror, was slowly borne outside the palace to be taken to Kioto, together with the Sacred Sword and Gem.

The "Kashikodokoro" was transferred in this way: An ancient palanquinh, which is called the Feathery Wheels of Heaven, was brought to the southern porch of the imperial sanctuary, and the Sacred Mirror was placed therein. Then the palanquin was slowly borne to the station on the shoulders of villagers from a suburb of Kioto—a village to which this honor has fallen from time immemorial. They wore the ancient kimono costume of the sanctuary guards.

The Imperial Procession.

As the imperial cortege left the palace the thunder of saluting guns from the public parks notified the multitudes of the metropolis, and this was the signal for silent prayer for the joyous departure of the Emperor for his beatific accession and his safe return to the capital. For all to witness the royal departure was physically impossible. Thousands had arrived along the line of progress last night to await patiently throughout the long hours.

The Emperor rode to the railway station through lines of troops from the household guard. The procession moved slowly by a somewhat circuitous route, so that it might be viewed by as many people as possible. First rode mounted police inspectors, then cavalry of the Imperial Guard in their new glittering coronation uniform. Next came the Imperial ancestral shrine, which was guarded by the imperial ritualists and high officers of the Imperial Guard.

Then came the Emperor in his coach drawn by six horses, with postilions. Finally came a squadron of cavalry of the Imperial Guard and more mounted police officials. Like all other imperial carriages which formed the retinue, the regal coach had been especially built for use during the accession at Tokio and Kioto. It is in the general form and lines of a ship. The color scheme was chestnut on the exterior, while the interior was lined with white brocade, upon which the imperial chrysanthemum crest was woven. Both sides of the coach bore the imperial crest embossed in gold. The Emperor was able to look from the carriage through thick glass panes from which white brocade curtains were draped. The coach was surmounted by a golden image of a phoenix, the mystical bird of ancient China, whose presence symbolizes a wise sovereign. It was drawn by six steeds which for months had been trained in the imperial stables. The axles, screws, leather, and other appurtenances were specially made in Great Britain and France.

The Crown Prince, the other imperial sons, and Princes and Princesses of the imperial house had driven to the station previous to the Emperor, and the Ministers of State, Elder Statesmen, peers, and other dignitaries had done likewise, in order to receive his Majesty and be present at his departure for Kioto.

After an exchange of salutations, the Emperor and Court passed over a carpet of beautiful tapestry especially woven for the function to the railroad train, which moved slowly from the station while cries of "Banzai!" filled the station and were taken up by the great crowd outside.

The Special Railway Cars.

The imperial railroad cars were built for the occasion at the works of the Railway Board. The internal decoration is of cloisonne ware, textile fabrics, and raised lacquer of the most exquisite quality. The compartment for the use of the Emperor is situated in the middle. It is of Japanese style of the Fujiwara era. The ceiling is composed of multitudinous tiny panels of polished teak cunningly and beautifully laid and draped with rare silk brocade.

The car in which reposes the imperial sanctuary has six compartments, one for the sanctuary itself, one for the soldiers of the Imperial Guard, one for the ladies in waiting of the Court, and three for the priests of the imperial household, the sanctuary compartment being in the middle. All the skill of the Japanese imperial workmen was devoted to attaining an ensemble which would express solemnity and sacredness. The seat of the hold shrine was built in the form of an altar, with steps leading thereto. The material of construction in this holy compartment is pure white wood, natural in color.

MURDER TRIAL STIRS BERLIN

Case of Women Christian Science Practitioners Arouses Much Interest

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—A Christian Science case which is on trial before the Criminal Court in Berlin is promising to be the most sensational case since the start of the war, all the newspapers featuring the first day's proceedings. Two German women practitioners of Christian Science, Frau Elisabeth Huelsen, thirty-eight, and Fraeulein Elisabeth Ahrens, fifty-two, are accused of the "negligent murder," of the royal court theatre actress, Frau Nuscha Butza, an idol of the Berlin theatre-goers, and Fraeulein Alice von Arnauld. Both women died, the first of diabetes and the second of cancer of the skin, after receiving Christian Science treatment by the accused practitioners, who have pleaded not guilty to the murder charge.

Twelve medical specialists, including several famous professors, will figure as experts in the trial, as well as one professional expert on "Christian Living." At the first session of the trial today Frau Ahrens asserted that she had thirty cures to her credit and not a single failure. She indulged in a long dialogue with the President of the Court, giving an eloquent exposition of Christian Science.

BERLIN WOMEN DIG SUBWAY.

Employed as Laborers in the Friedrichstrasse Tunnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Berlin telegram states that women are now employed at excavating the Friedrichstrasse tunnel which is being constructed in connection with the underground railway in Berlin.

The utilization of women for this work is so successful that it is now intended to employ them on other big undertakings.

Statue of Capt. Scott Unveiled.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A statue to the late Captain Robert F. Scott, the antarctic explorer, was unveiled this afternoon in Waterloo Place by ex-Premier Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. The statue was executed by Lady Scott, widow of the explorer, who had previously designed a bronze memorial to Dr. Edward Wilson of the Scott party, who died with Captain Scott on the return journey from the south pole.

Chilean Deputies Pass Arbitration Bill.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes arising between the United States and Chile.

SAYS AUTOLYSIN HAS FAILED

Dr. Richard Weil Declares Proposed Cancer Cure Is Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Dr. Richard Weil of New York, in this week's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, declares that the treatment of cancer with autolysin has proved a failure. The cure was first brought to the attention of the General Memorial Hospital in New York by Dr. A. Horowitz. Dr. S. P. Beebe volunteered to carry on the study, and was permitted to do so after he had assured the Medical Board of the hospital, in accordance with the rules, that he had been informed of the exact composition and formula of the preparation.

"Since Jan. 1," Dr. Weil reports, "twenty-three cases have been treated in the hospital by Dr. Beebe with autolysin. Fourteen of these patients died in the hospital and eight were discharged unimproved. Only one, to the best of my knowledge, is at the present time in a condition which could be described as an improvement on that presented at the time of admission to the hospital."

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Exceptionally well equipped. Usual prices and unusual service.
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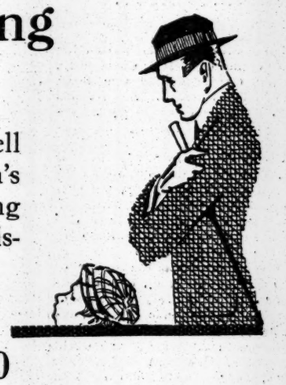
Correct Men's Clothing

For All Occasions

Correctness in dress is assured to every well dressed man who buys his clothing in our Men's Shop. We create, select and sell Men's Clothing which gratifies the different good tastes of a discerning clientele.



Men's New Fall Sack Suits
$18.50—$22.50—$25.00 up to $40.00

A business or morning suit to fit you and your personality both figuratively and literally. Two, three or four button models in the new materials and colors. All hand-tailored to assure continued service.

An Answer to the Overcoat Question

We can satisfy every whim and idea about overcoats; whether it is to be a single or double breasted coat, form fitting or loose, comfortable, room-for-action style, in mixtures, tweeds, broadcloth knitted "warmth without weight" materials.

Your overcoat is here priced from $17.50 to $50.00.

Cutaway Coats Are Not Braided This Season

For the man who demands the last word in an afternoon coat and vest, we unhesitatingly recommend these new models. Fashioned in rich dark Oxford grays and blacks of soft fine materials. Full silk lined and the equal in style and the way they fit to good custom-made garments.

Cutaway Coat and Vest—$25.00

Evening Dress Clothes for Men

To know that one is appareled in the smartest evening clothes, yet inconspicuously in the best of taste, adds ease and naturalness to the wearer of a "claw-hammer" or an informal dinner coat. Lord & Taylor evening clothes are so finely tailored by hand of the best materials that your suit selected here will be far removed from the ordinary ready-made suit.

Dress Suits $30.00 to $60.00—Tuxedo Suits $25.00 to $45.00.
Fourth Floor.

Men's Fine Footwear at Special Prices

The "Cordwainer"
The Best Wearing Men's Shoes Made.
$5.85

Strictly Hand-made Shoes
Imported Leathers
Usually $10.00
$6.85

Men's $8.00 Boots
Tan, Black Calf, Patent Leather or Kid. Smart Styles.
$5.85

Ground Floor

Two New Inventions

that mean convenience and economy to smokers

VELVET SMOKAROLS and SMOKAROL PIPE have caused men to "rub their eyes" in surprise! And the better acquainted a smoker becomes with these two *new* ideas, the *more* he marvels.

Convenient to Carry as a Cigar

VELVET SMOKAROLS are VELVET tobacco, but in an entirely different and more convenient *form*. You can carry them in your vest pocket like so many cigars.

Handier Than Bags and Tins

You can "load" your pipe with a VELVET SMOKAROL quicker than you can *open* a bag or tin. No spilling and waste of tobacco.

Always Clean and Fresh

Double paper wrapping keeps the tobacco *clean* and in prime condition. VELVET SMOKAROLS reach your pipe as fresh and smokable as a cigar from a humidor.

No More Pipe Odors

There are no fine particles of tobacco to mix with moisture in the pipe stem or bowl and cause pipe odor. The form of the VELVET SMOKAROL prevents this and keeps your pipe "*sweet.*"

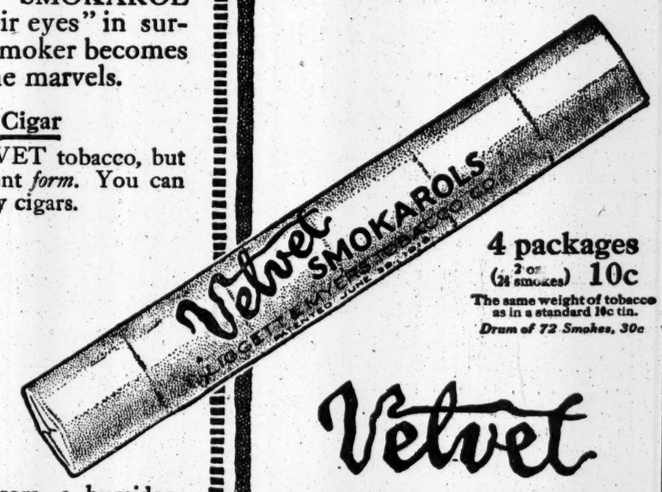
The SMOKAROL PIPE Is Handy

For *convenience alone*, VELVET SMOKAROLS appeal to every pipe smoker—but the inventor took another big step and evolved the *SMOKAROL PIPE*—the pipe that is as handy as a cigar holder.

New Delight From Your Old Pipe

You can use VELVET SMOKAROLS in SMOKAROL PIPE, or your ordinary pipe. Either way, VELVET SMOKAROLS make smoking even *more* enjoyable than before. Start today.

Both VELVET SMOKAROLS and SMOKAROL PIPE are patented and owned exclusively by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



4 packages (2 or ½ smokes) 10c
The same weight of tobacco as in a standard 10c tin.
Drum of 72 Smokes, 30c

Velvet SMOKAROLS
PATENTED JUNE 29 1915

THE SMOKAROL PIPE
French Briar Solid Rubber Bit 25c

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a drum of VELVET SMOKAROLS—12 packages, 72 smokes—30c, and a SMOKAROL PIPE 25c, on receipt of cash or stamps.

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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
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Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

VERY SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY:

Men's Sack Suits at $24.50

Regular values $30.00, 35.00 and 37.50

All new models, in the fashionable fabrics and colorings. All sizes but not in every model.

Walking Coats and Vests, - - at $19.50
Regular values $30.00 and 35.00

Sack Coats and Vests, - - - at $15.00
Black and Oxford; Regular value $25.00

Men's Winter Overcoats

in an unusual variety of styles, materials and colorings.

Priced from $15.00 to 40.00

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Author of "Gloria Gray." Cloth, $1.30 net.

The soul-struggle of a girl-singer between her desire to marry the man she loves or to pay a debt of honor. It is a refreshing combination of philosophy, quaint humor, romance and love passages.

Francois Villon Again

THE GLORIOUS RASCAL

By JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

Author of "If I Were King," "Fool of April," etc. Cloth, $1.35 net.

A new "If I Were King" romance. A story of the incomparable Villon by the inimitable Justin Huntly McCarthy. Moreover, it is a story of Villon's golden youth—the youth of a great poet, a great rascal, a great fighter, and a great lover.

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THE PEARL FISHERS

By H. DE VERE STACPOOLE

Author of "The Blue Lagoon," "The Presentation," etc. Cloth, $1.30 net.

A story filled with dramatic situations, with heart-arresting fights, with delicate romance, with the never-ceasing boom of the long surf on the coral shores of the circular isle; in fact, with all the elements that go to spice a tale of that sort, but handled by the thoroughly skilled pen of this popular author.

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MOONBEAMS from the LARGER LUNACY

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"A really great and contagious humorist"

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Mr. Leacock's latest book is aptly named and consists of sketches, satires, take-offs, etc. The author is singularly wise to the little fancies and foibles of our day, and he hits them off in a way that will make you laugh without being ashamed of it.

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THE ROSE OF YOUTH

By ELINOR MORDAUNT

Author of "Bellamy," "Simpson," etc. Cloth, $1.35 net.

"Teddy" is another "Fortunate Youth," for the sordid surroundings of his boyhood are powerless to cramp his soul—to hamper his spirit in its flight, and its flight is a very far one. A novel of extraordinary brilliancy and power.

Do You Believe in Witches?

A SOUL ON FIRE

By FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS

Author of "The Arch-Satirist." Cloth, $1.30 net.

Theodora Carne has a mystery, surely, and the reader hurries on to its solution without pause. The author has in this book thrown considerable light on certain supernatural manifestations, the closing chapters being tense in their development of mesmeric healing.

South African Adventures

THE GREAT UNREST

By F. E. MILLS YOUNG

Author of "Valley of a Thousand Hills," "The Purple Mists," etc. Cloth, $1.30 net.

Upon leaving Oxford, the hero, a sensitive boy, after quarreling with an irate old father, is seized with the spirit of wanderlust and repairs to Africa. Here he plunges into adventures galore. Hard work and lovely, intriguing English women make up his environment until he finally comes to himself when a message from home calls him to love and duty.

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JOHN LANE CO., NEW YORK

OWEN JOHNSON'S most popular novel

MAKING MONEY

A story of love and money that will bring thrills to all who know ambition and romance.

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HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Prof. Illus 2d edition. $1.50 postpaid.

LOSS OF HAIR Seborrhoea premature gray hair and its Treatment by the Quartsiamp. Dr. F. Nagelschmidt. Translated and edited by Dr. Richard W. Muller. 87 Illustrations. Price $1.50. W. B. Jenkins Co., Pub., Sixth Ave. and 48th St., New York.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

The Younger Set

Saturday the younger set meets at the house of De Pinna.

It is the shopping day for girls and boys.

There are many new things for the young ladies from 4 to 14—as well as for their debutante sisters.

De Pinna Girls' Coats

Always the headquarters for girls' coats, a complete line is to be expected.

But the present assortments surpass the customary De Pinna completeness.

Every individual girl will find her individual coat—the straight military style, or adaptations from the Parisian modes, or the more serviceable coat for school and street and motor car.

Velvets, corduroys, mixtures, chinchillas, and one delightfully soft and warm navy blue coat.

White and black plaids and checks for girls of every age.

Dresses for Girls of 4 to 14

The imported English smocked dresses, in white or colored crepe de chine or mullcords—entirely different from the ordinary smocked dresses.

Serges, velours, velvets—for school or afternoon wear—and a variety of practical serge and velvet dresses with detachable guimpes, assuring constant freshness.

Exclusive new styles in white pique, white and colored linen—all the correct wash fabrics.

Hats for Every Coat and Costume

New shapes in velvet, cloth, fur and velour—a smart hat designed to go with every De Pinna coat, dress or suit.

De PINNA Boys' Outfits

To furnish your son his complete outfit, from head to foot, and exactly as he wants it himself, is the province of this establishment.

Coats for School Boys

For the young boy, from 3 to 8, here is everything you would find for him in London.

De Pinna chinchilla reefers, in navy, brown or tan—or the loose-back coats in mixtures and the soft plain-colored goods.

School Coats for Boys of 8 to 16

Cut on the English lines—the manly-appearing, loose back coats in specially selected materials.

Prices, $18 to $22.

Navy blue coats, for dress occasions—an unusually attractive model at $28.

Mackinaws in colors used by college men—for boys from 8 to 18; of the genuine waterproof and windproof mackinaw material—for skating and Winter sports—specially priced at $9.

Also the exactly correct things in suits, hats and shoes.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

SCULPTURED HEADS FROM RHEIMS HERE

Parts of Art Works Found in the Bombarded Classic Cathedral Reach America.

COLONEL DU PONT BUYS ONE

Although Broken at the Neck, the Features Are in a State of Perfect Preservation.

Several sculptured heads purporting to be from the cathedral at Rheims, France, the classic Gothic pile bombarded by the Germans, it was learned yesterday, have been offered by American art dealers to wealthy connoisseurs.

Colonel Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., Vice President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the munition manufacturers, has within a month purchased from a dealer in this city the head of an angel which once adorned the storied edifice.

The work is an exquisite example of thirteenth century art, and, it is understood, was sold with every evidence of its authenticity and under the guarantee of a house which has been in touch with amateurs in all parts of the world for many years. The head was brought from Paris, where the dealer also has an establishment. It is of the peculiar limestone which was used in many sculptures of the period. Although broken at the neck, as though it had been dislodged or knocked away from the body to which it was attached, it is in a perfect state of preservation as far as the features are concerned. The lips are parted in a smile, and the chin and the cheeks are wonderfully modeled. The face is framed in thick and heavy curls.

At the establishment in Fifth Avenue M. A. Kelekian, a brother of the Dikran G. Kelekian, said that the transaction was one that he could not discuss, and that he could not even mention such a matter as the price of the work of art. It is known, however, that the head cost thousands of dollars, and that it is considered by collectors as being of unusual merit. A photograph of it, which was obtained by THE TIMES, shows a remarkable example of sculpture. It suggests that transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic art which distinguishes the thirteenth century, hailed by historians as one of the great flowering times of the world's civilization. There is a strength and exuberance in the handling which are typical of the period in which the object had its origin.

No information could be obtained as to how it was brought to this country. George Grey Barnard, an American sculptor, who has himself made extensive researches among the Gothic ruins of France, expressed surprise when told that the work had been sold here.

"The greatest precautions," he said, "have been taken in France to prevent the taking away of such objects from the bombarded cathedral, and I am informed that the edifice has been under strict guard for months to prevent the removal of any relics."

One of the most interesting phases of the coming of Gothic art to the United States is that nearly all of it represents the destruction wrought by war. The churches and monasteries built in the Middle Ages were assailed by the foes of France or by the successive revolutions which convulsed the country. The stately Gothic structures were dismantled and their treasured images were often converted into garden walls. Mr. Barnard, who has on Washington Heights a building filled with Gothic art in the form of a monastery, was one of the first to start the interest in the period in this country. He brought here many fine examples which he had obtained from the French peasantry. Since then the homes of many connoisseurs in the United States are decorated with the figures of saints and martyrs carved in the naïve manner of the early craftsmen and often colored in primitive hues.

BRINGS $3,000,000 IN GOLD.

Arizona Research Investigator Also Returns on Cameronia.

The Cameronia of the Anchor Line arrived yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with 3,500 sacks of mail and $3,000,000 in gold for various New York banks.

Among the 240 cabin passengers was Godfrey Sykes of the Carnegie Institute's Arizona Research Corps, who in London searched records in the British Museum for information applicable to conditions existing at the Salton Sea in Arizona. He said that what water is there is receding and opening up a vast tract of arable land. Mr. Sykes was sent to England to find out if there was any historical record of such action followed by a return of the waters.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Opera!

WITH the opening of the season less than two weeks away devoted opera-goers will want to brush up on some of this year's list of operas, and new devotees will want to familiarize operas completely before attending any performance. These books will help you appreciate the musical treats promised for this season.

Standard Opera Glass, *Annesley.*	$1.34
Stories of Famous Operas, *Guerber.*	$1.21
Stories of Popular Operas, *Guerber.*	$1.21
Opera-goer's Complete Guide, *Melitz.*	$1.34
Guide to Modern Opera, *Singleton.*	$1.34
Standard Operas, *Upton.*	$1.58
Opera Synopses, *J. W. McSpadden.*	.68
Wagner Stories, *Filson Young.*	$1.34
Book of Operas, *H. E. Krehbiel.*	$1.58
Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians,	$2.69
How to Listen to Music, *H. E. Krehbiel.*	$1.12

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

$115 FOR JEWISH SHEKEL.

Rare Coins Bring $2,428 at the Burton Sale.

William Cowler paid $115 for the extremely rare Jewish shekel in the coin collection of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. A great many copies of this noted coin are found, but rarely the original. On the obverse is a cup and "Shekel Israel," on the reverse "Aaron's rod budding," triple lily design, "Jerusalem the Holy," (Shenath Sheiosh.) The year is 3.

Thomas Bell paid $116 for the private $50 gold piece of the octagonal type, issued in 1851 by Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer, San Francisco. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia gave $55 for a perfect die of the large United States cent of 1799. It is extremely difficult to get this date in perfect condition. Mr. Chapman also paid $34 for a broken die of the 1804 cent, reverse with small stain spot. It is a rare coin.

Thomas L. Elder obtained for $22 a Mexican gold coin with the bust of the Emperor Maximilian to the right. Mr. Chapman gave $24.25 for a five-sovereign piece of 1887, bust of Victoria to left; reverse St. George and the dragon.

An English five-guinea piece of 1711, bust of Queen Anne to left, went to the New York Coin and Stamp Company for $28. C. E. Milmine gave $28 for a $20 gold piece of 1907, Saint-Gaudens's figure of Liberty standing holding torch and brand. James F. Drake paid $24 for a $10 coin of 1795, Liberty head to right with flowing hair. On the reverse is a small eagle, the first American eagle standing with open wings on a branch.

The sale realized $2,428.20. The total thus far for the Burton library is $10,664.15.

SEE BROTHER FOR 'SONNY.'

Neighbors Believe Shepards Are About to Adopt Another Child.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 5.—Because a bright little boy, four years old, has been seen around Lyndhurst for the past few days, rumors are current that Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard intend to adopt another son.

Some men who have had occasion to visit Lyndhurst have reported seeing "Sonny," as Mrs. Shepard calls her adopted child, playing with a pretty little blue-eyed boy.

When inquiry was made at Lyndhurst tonight about the little stranger the reply was that he was just there temporarily.

"Is he a little playmate for Finley?"

"We can't say."

"Do Mr. and Mrs. Shepard intend to adopt another child?"

An evasive answer was given.

"Is the boy from St. Christopher's Home?"

"No."

"Will you say where he is from?"

"I don't know. He is just here temporarily. That's all I can say."

Neighbors who have seen the boy say that they believe he is on trial, and if he proves acceptable he will be adopted.

ELOPES AFTER AUTO RIDE.

Miss Parkinson of Beacon, N. Y., Weds Frank Van Houten.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Miss Ruth Natalie Parkinson, 20 years old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parkinson, surprised her friends here today by announcing that she had been married last night to Frank Van Houten, Jr., son of the President of the Dutchess Tool Company, here. She and Mr. Van Houten went for a ride last night, and he suggested that they elope. They went to Poughquag, a hamlet in the interior of Dutchess County, woke up the Town Clerk, and then the Methodist minister. The ceremony was performed after midnight.

The young couple returned today, and received parental forgiveness. They left tonight for a honeymoon trip through the South. Their marriage occasioned all the more surprise because it was thought that Miss Parkinson was to have married Daniel Le Roy Dresser, a son of Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, who was formerly Miss Burnham of this city.

THE RIO LAGES AT HALIFAX.

Fire on British Freighter Is Still Burning Briskly.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 5.—The British steamer Rio Lages, reported on fire at sea, arrived here tonight. The fire, which is in No. 2 hold, is burning briskly.

The Rio Lages left New York, Oct. 31, for Queenstown, with a cargo of sugar. The fire was discovered yesterday morning, and as it was found impossible to get it under control, the steamer was headed for this port. She was anchored off Quarantine tonight.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Overcoats

for the late Autumn and early Winter Seasons are now being shown in the Men's Wear Department (First Floor). The assortment is unusually large, and represents the best materials and models that could be procured from foreign and American manufacturers.

The newest and most desirable styles suitable for Dress, Motoring or Driving may be obtained at very moderate prices.

MOTOR ROBES, Sweaters, Caps and Scarfs are in stock in interesting and comprehensive showings.

Young Men's Suit Department

Concentration on models and fabrics that appeal to the young man of cultured tastes enables this Department to offer in its regular stock authoritative styles, excellently tailored, in the following attractive price assortments: $23.50, 25.00 and 28.00.

Correct Evening Dress Suits, also Cuta-way Frock Coats are included in regular stock. Moderate prices obtain.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

DR. SHAW RECEIVES A BAG AND A RHYME

Suffragists Find Their Gift to Veteran Leader Contains a Powder Puff.

THEIR PRESIDENT TO REST

Intends to Work for the Federal Amendment Later—Plans for National Convention.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the veteran President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will be able, now that the campaign in the four Eastern States is ended, to take a little time for frivolities. In her recent hard days of campaigning Dr. Shaw is said to have injured her health, and used up the little black handbag which was her constant companion in her travels. Her health it is hoped may be restored, but the little black bag has gone beyond repair.

The young women at the National Headquarters yesterday made this good and presented to Dr. Shaw the best bag that they could find in the shops. It was lined with lavender and—it was really accidental, for they had not looked for it—inside the bag was a beauty outfit, a mirror and a powder puff. "The girls" in the office wrote a presentation poem for the occasion:

TO DR. SHAW.

From "your girls" in "the shop"
Please accept this small bag
In the place of the one you have worn to a rag
In campaigning for suffrage
By day and by night
And piling up votes
With all of your might.

After a short rest Dr. Shaw will resume campaign work, part of which will be working for the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution. This is the one that the national organization has been standing behind for forty-five years. Two years ago the Congressional Committee of the national association developed the Shafroth amendment, but it was much more complicated and never popular.

The matter will come up for general consideration in the national convention, which will take place in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, from Dec. 14 to 19 inclusive. The delegates are expected to drop the Shafroth amendment. The Suffrage Congressional Committee, which has headquarters in the Munsey Building in Washington, has opened new offices on the ground floor in F Street, near the Treasury Building. These will be under the direction of Mrs. Winston Churchill, who is Chairman of the Convention Committee, and they will be open to the women who stand back of her in the preparations for the convention.

ANTIS MEET AT LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Dodge's Guests Discuss Convention at Washington Dec. 7.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge gave an informal luncheon at her home, 563 Park Avenue, yesterday to the speakers and workers of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which she is President. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State organization, was a guest.

The national organization will have its annual convention in Washington on Dec. 7, when a large representation from the twenty-two States in which it is organized is expected.

Miss Chittenden's work in the State will include seeing the different Congressmen, and definite action will be decided upon at an executive meeting of the State officers next Wednesday at the headquarters, 37 East Thirty-ninth Street.

At Mrs. Dodge's luncheon were Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Miss Marjorie Dorman, the Misses Helen and Clara Markeson, Miss Margaret C. Uhl, Miss Charlotte E. Rowe, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. J. W. Crumpacker, Miss Minnie Bronson, Miss Frances Benson, Miss Lucy Price, and Mrs. O. D. Oliphant.

SENT TO JAIL BY MOTHER.

Anna Schei, Nearly 20, Left Home After Engagement.

Anna Schei, nearly 20 years old, was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday on the complaint of her mother, Mrs. Sophie Schei of 187 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, and will have a hearing in court today. She is engaged to Louis Warring, a chauffeur. Her parents disapproved, and two months ago forbade Warring to come to the house.

When her parents learned she was meeting Warring elsewhere they scolded her sharply, and Miss Schei disappeared. They reported her disappearance to the police, who found her boarding at 22 Sherman Place, Jersey City. The parents had feared an elopement

MARKS WILL AID DOWLING.

Borough President Thinks Alderman Will Get McAneny's Place.

Alderman Frank L. Dowling, who may be elected Vice Chairman of the new Board of Aldermen, and as such have a seat in the Board of Estimate, received a letter of congratulation yesterday from Borough President Marcus M. Marks. The Alderman is a Democrat, and the Borough President a Republican. In his letter President Marks said:

"Your re-election and the new complexion of the Board of Aldermen will likely assure you of Mr. McAneny's place on the Board of Estimate. The responsibility that will be placed on you will be very great, and I hope you will be given strength to carry out plans that will help the masses of the people. For my own part, I am writing this letter to pledge you hearty co-operation in all such good work."

CLOSE CLEARY'S POOLROOM.

Haverstraw's Indicted Town Clerk Dispossessed in New York.

William V. Cleary, former Town Clerk of Haverstraw, N. Y., who was acquitted last January of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene Newman, on July 23, 1914, and who after dodging detectives since May, was arrested in Washington on Thursday for misappropriation of funds, has been dispossessed of two rooms at 25 West Forty-second Street, which he had leased since May 15, 1914. The rooms were leased for the Cleary Art Metal Company, but it is said they have been used as a poolroom for betting on races.

The dispossess notice, which was tacked on the door on Thursday by City Marshal W. J. Kelly of 306 West Fifty-fourth Street, was obtained by the Central Leasing Company, the landlord, after learning of a police raid on the premises.

DUGAN QUITS COMMITTEE.

Albany Democrat Resigns in Disgust, Assailing McCabe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Daniel J. Dugan tonight sent to Chairman William Church Osborn his resignation as Democratic State Committeemen from the First Albany District. He succeeded Patrick E. McCabe as State Committeeman. In his letter he says that the conditions in the Democratic Party in Albany County are deplorable and that Mr. McCabe is responsible for them.

When the Democratic factions here were united, two years ago, Mr. McCabe, it was asserted, promised to withdraw from active politics, but he has failed to fulfill the promise. The poor showing of the party in Tuesday's election has disheartened many old-time Democrats. The city's vote was: Republican, 18,359; Democratic, 5,669. The county vote was: Republican, 27,329; Democratic, 11,531.

TO GIVE 3,000-CAR ORDER.

Michigan Central Decides on Cars with Automobile Doors.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company today decided to order 2,500 forty-foot box cars with "automobile doors" and 500 gondola cars, according to information given out by E. D. Bronner, General Manager of the road.

The Michigan Central ordered 1,000 autmobile cars last month.

LEONARD BENEDICKS SALE.

Rare Books from Mount Vernon Library Bring $1,951.

The sale of the library of Leonard Benedicks of Mount Vernon at Charles F. Heartman's, 36 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, realized $1,951. Daniel H. Kennedy was the auctioneer.

Louis Thompson paid $310 for the first edition of the "Voyages" of Samuel de Champlain, a duodecimo, published at Paris in 1619, and in binding by Riviere. Mr. Thompson also obtained for $90 a fine copy of the rare original edition of the "Impartial History of the War in America," published in London in 1780.

A first edition in Irish of the Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1681-85, went to the Boston Public Library for $20.50. Lathrop C. Harper paid $32.50 for John Brickell's "Natural History of North Carolina," octavo, Dublin, 1737. Mr. Henderson gave $66 for an "Account of the Province of Carolina in America," quarto, London, 1682.

"Journal of a Voyage to North America," by P. F. X. de Charlevoix, octavo, London, 1761, the first English edition, was knocked down to Mr. Thompson for $21. Mr. Tarbell gave the same amount for "Geographische," by Nicols Denys, printed in Amsterdam in 1688.

"The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation," three volumes in two, by Richard Hakluy, printed at London in 1599-1600, went to Mr. Harper for $65. Yale University bought for $23 Captain Charles Johnson's "General History of the Pyrates," London, 1726. "An Account of Two Voyages to New England," by John Josselyn, London, 1674, brought $57.50.

Mr. Pickering paid $45 for Samuel Smith's "History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New Jersey," Burlington, N. J., 1765. Brander Matthews's "About the Ballet," extra illustrated, brought $27, and James Ogden's "The British Lion Roused," a poem, printed at Manchester in 1762, sold for $16.25.

OFFER NEW TRAFFIC RULES.

Safety First Society Wants Greater Authority Given to Police.

The Street Traffic Committee of the Safety First Society at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided that for the better safeguarding of pedestrians greater authority should be given to the traffic police to regulate and direct foot travel upon the public streets and that it should be unlawful for any person to cross a street in the middle of a block. The Detroit ordinance, which gives the Police Commissioner power to direct both foot and vehicular travel, was approved.

With this authority given to the Police Department by legislation, if necessary, it was agreed that the isles of safety on Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street and Forty-fourth should be eliminated. It was reported that since the installation of the safety isles at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, on the north side, seven persons had been injured at that point while none had been hurt on the south crossing.

In connection with the operation of the new street traffic semaphores on Fifth Avenue, it was recommended that a new traffic regulation be promulgated eliminating the left hand turn on Fifth Avenue.

The committee was presided over by Frank G. Webb, chairman of the Street Traffic Committee. The other members in attendance were: Dudley Olcott, 2d, Edward L. McManus, George H. Robertsoin, David Beecroft, George H. Pride, George P. LeBrun, and Frederick H. Elliott.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Auto Furs Will Cost More a Few Weeks Hence

THIS is the time to buy Auto Furs. The demand for pelts exceeds the visible supply, and for this reason the price of furs is bound to advance. If you need fur garments for Auto wear you will be acting the part of wisdom if you make selections from the following:

Men's Raccoon Coats

They are the best wearing and the most practical of all Fur Coats. They cost a little more, but in the long run they are the most economical because they keep their good looks long after inferior coats have become shabby.

All of Macy's Raccoon Coats are made of full skins in the natural color. All are cut on general lines ensuring a full auto sweep to the garment. The quality of the skins is reflected in the price.

$54.75, $79.75, $98.75, $149.00.

Brown Russian Calf $24.75

A hardy long wearing Fur Coat made of full skins. Roomy cut coat, wool lined throughout.

Black Manchurian Dog, $19.75

Made of full skins, although today it is difficult to get dog coats made of small pieces of skin.

Irish Frieze Ulsters, $19.75

Perhaps you prefer a fabric coat to a Fur Coat. If so, take one "tip" and buy an Irish Frieze Ulster, durable Worsted Military model, full lined, with belted back slash pockets and wind shield in cuffs. It keeps out the cold.

Macy's—Auto Apparel Dept. 5th Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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Union Suits for Men

They Are in Medium and Winter Weights

WHITE Cotton Union Suits, Winter weight, long sleeves and ankle length; closed crotch. These suits have been $1.49.

Special at 98c a suit

Cotton Union Suits, ecru color, made of fine Egyptian cotton and medium weight, long sleeves and ankle length; closed crotch. These suits have been $1.49.

Special at 98c a suit

Worsted Union Suits, medium weight, in natural color, long sleeves and ankle length; closed crotch. Regular and stout. These suits have been $1.79.

Special at $1.39 a suit

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

DID YOU READ

THE CASE OF MISS CAVELL

By James M. Beck,

which appeared last Sunday in the Magazine Section of The Times?

DID YOU READ

Mr. Beck's two preceding contributions to the literature of the war, entitled "The Dual Alliance vs. the Triple Entente" and "The Case of Belgium," both of which have been translated into many languages and circulated by the million copies throughout the world?

DO YOU KNOW

that these two articles were subsequently expanded by the author, who was formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States and is now a prominent member of the New York bar, into a book called

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE

THIS BOOK

consists of over 300 pages and has been pronounced by John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State and the leading authority in the United States on international law, "The most able and comprehensive of the many papers produced by this terrible war."

DO YOU KNOW

that no work on the war has made so deep an impression throughout the world as this masterly book, and that no man or woman who wishes to consider intelligently both sides of the greatest controversy of modern times should fail to read it, as a statement which the leading publicists of England have characterized as the strongest presentation of the cases of the Allies?

DO YOU KNOW

that two former Prime Ministers of England have made the following comments on this book:

"It seems to me in every respect a most able and admirable statement of the case. A masterly analysis of the diplomatic records. I have read it with great admiration." Arthur James Balfour.

"The book is a masterly statement of the case for the Allies." Lord Rosebery.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

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INSISTS NEW HAVEN TREATED HIM FAIRLY

Dunbaugh Testifies He Made a Satisfactory Deal for Sale of Joy Line Steamers.

MELLEN MADE NO THREATS

Counsel for Accused Railroad Officials Admit They Lobbied to Kill Charter for Rival.

Counsel for the defense in the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other ex-directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company before Judge Hunt in the Federal Court on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law professed themselves as well satisfied with the course the proceedings took yesterday. Frank M. Dunbaugh, ex-President of the Joy Steamship Line, was on the stand and was questioned by James W. Osborne of counsel for the Government with the idea of showing the ruthlessness with which the New Haven crushed a weaker competitor and captured its business.

Mr. Osborne did succeed in showing that the New Haven had for a couple of years continued to run the line ostensibly as an independent, but he could not prevent Mr. Dunbaugh under cross-examination from destroying much of the effect created by his examination in chief. Under the quiet questioning of Charles F. Choate of Boston, the steamship man showed that he felt no animosity against the New Haven. He left the impression that he had been a keen competitor of the railroad as long as he could hold out and had rather enjoyed the fight, but when he was forced to capitulate he had managed to obtain fairly good terms for himself and was not disposed to accuse the New Haven Directors of any hard treatment.

Made Terms with Mellen.

Mr. Osborne began the examination of Mr. Dunbaugh by asking him about the sale of the Joy Line to the New Haven, which took place in December, 1905.

"President Mellen," he said, "sent for me about the end of November, 1905, and asked me what I'd sell the Joy Line for. I named a figure, which he said was entirely too much. We argued back and forth for an hour, and in the end I agreed to take $775,000 for the controlling stock. There were some additional payments, which brought the sum up to $809,000."

"What happened after that?" asked Mr Osborne.

"Mr. Mellen said I was to continue as President and General Manager at $12,000 a year."

"Were you to keep the sale of the line secret?"

"When that matter came up, I told Mr. Mellen that I did not see any reason why all the world should not know of the deal. Mr. Mellen, however, said: 'I think the less you say about the sale at this time, the better.' I said: 'But suppose somebody asks me if the New Haven has got the Joy Line?' 'In that case,' said Mr. Mellen, 'we don't expect you to lie.'

Osborne Catches a Tartar.

"I want on running the Joy Line as an independent. I had been giving the people of New England freight rates at water points from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than the all-rail route, and I continued to do so. I shouldn't have kept the management of the line under any other conditions."

Mr. Osborne then turned to the Enterprise Transportation Company, which began to operate steamships in 1905 between New York, Providence, Fall River, Narragansett Pier, and Newport, and was one of the companies which the Government has alleged the defendants drove out of business by the concealed ownership of the Joy Line.

"What became of the Enterprise Company?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Why, it failed," replied the witness innocently.

"Well, how did it fail?"

"Well, it was this way. In the first place the line was started by a man by the name of Whitcomb, who didn't know the first thing about the steamboat business—"

"I move to strike that out," interrupted Mr. Osborne, and the defense laughed at his discomfiture.

When Charles F. Choate of Boston began his cross-examination he took the witness for a time through a maze of intricacies about freight rates, and then gave him permission to tell in his own fashion the story of his agreements with the New Haven. Mr. Dunbaugh insisted that he had worked in harmony with Percy R. Todd, Vice President of the New Haven, and said:

Says New Haven Was Fair.

"I want to say this to the jury that there may be no misunderstanding about it: I was absolutely fair to the New Haven, and the road was just as fair to me. If we had some little thing that annoyed one party or the other, Mr. Todd and I talked it over amicably and worked it out."

Then Mr. Dunbaugh described how he started in 1910 the Colonial Line, with which he is still connected, and how he discussed it with Mr. Mellen.

"I talked it over with him," he said, "and he said we had always been friends and he was sorry to see me start in such a hazardous undertaking. 'Of course I'm President of the New Haven,' he said, 'and must protect our interests, but no matter how you come out, I wish you luck personally.' Well, I'm in business yet. There was room for an independent line, you see."

"Did Mr. Mellen threaten to put you out of business?" asked Mr. Choate.

"Never a threat," was the steamboat man's answer.

Mr. Dunbaugh received as his own share of the money given for the Joy Line $125,000. Then he went on to tell why in his opinion the Enterprise Line had been a failure. He told his story in such an animated way that William Rockefeller left his seat and strained to catch every word he said.

"I don't think," he said, "the Enterprise people knew anything about the business. You've got to know something about steamboats to run them successfully. My father was a steamboat Captain, and I was brought up on a boat. But those folk began all wrong. We used to charge 25 cents a hundred between New York and Providence, but they began to cut the rate to 5 cents. Of course that didn't pay, and they got their docks choked with freight they couldn't handle, so that no one could find his shipments.

New Haven Admits Lobbying.

"Then their boats hadn't any speed, and they had to fill their passenger decks with 'paper'; that is, passes. They made no net profits from freight or passenger business, and they bought the wrong kind of boats for the Sound. There was the Kennebec. With the wind, she would come down in fine shape to New York, but without the wind she wouldn't come at all. She was built for European traffic."

In redirect examination Mr. Osborne tried to show that with the absorption of the Joy Line the old steamboat freight rate of 20 per cent. less than the all-rail rate had been abolished.

"I don't know," said Mr. Dunbaugh slowly, "that this jury has to know what is the rate that we charge now, but I will say that it is substantially the same."

The Government returned to the reading of documents and Directors' minutes. Many of the letters referred to the activity of the New Haven in 1897 to prevent the grant of a charter by the Connecticut Legislature to the Montville Electric Railway, which it feared would parallel its line.

As this series of letters was read John G. Milburn protested against their intolerable length and Richard V. Lindabury said:

"We acknowledge that our clients tried to obstruct the building of the road because it paralleled our lines. We wrote to lots of legislators openly and aboveboard to safeguard our interests. We might tell of the real lobbying that went on for that road by those who supported it. We protest against further letters being read. They are only cumulative."

The court said he did not wish to say that any unfavorable inference could be drawn from these letters, but if there could be any he thought enough had been put in to show it.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

INDICTED FOR SUGAR THEFTS

Two Accused of Stealing French and English Line Shipments.

Albert Ver Kayck, a junk dealer of 618 West Forty-eighth Street, was indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods yesterday as the result of his connection with the wholesale thefts of sugar from French and English liners. When he was arrested it was at first supposed that he was implicated in a plot to put dynamite in sugar in order to cause the destruction of French and English vessels, some of which actually did catch fire in mid-ocean.

Another man indicted for grand larceny yesterday in connection with the same sugar thefts was Richard Meyerhoefer, Captain of the lighter Trial, which transferred sugar cargoes from Yonkers to French and English boats moored in the North River. According to the complaint, Ver Kayck purchased great amounts of stolen sugar through the agency of John Styrms, a checker at the dock of the French Line, who has pleaded guilty to his share in the thefts. Meyerhoefer, it is alleged by the police, also operated through Styrms.

On Aug. 18 last, Meyerhoefer brought 32,000 bags of sugar to the French Line dock and presented a manifest for the full amount, which Styrms receipted, although he knew that Meyerhoefer withheld 160 bags.

The police now believe that Meyerhoefer, Styrms, and Ver Kayck perpetrated the thefts on the assumption that the ships were bound to be blown up and the larcenies would, therefore, never be discovered.

$3 for "Old Man's Toy Shop."

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $3 for conducting the "Old Man's Toy Shop," for which the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made an appeal. This contribution was sent: "In memory of my mother, whose thoughts were ever for the needy."—Rosa Hirsch.

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WILL SUE TO STOP NEW JERSEY'S FUMES

New York's Attorney General to Start Action in Federal Supreme Court.

CALLED A PUBLIC NUISANCE

Dr. Biggs Reports That Smoke and Gases Menace Health, and Whitman Orders Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, who was directed by Governor Whitman to make an inquiry as to the smoke and fumes from New Jersey, which annoy residents of Riverside Drive, in a report filed today said:

"I hereby find and certify that the conditions arising from the emission of smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors from certain plants located in the Borough of Edgewater, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, constitute a public nuisance, which affects the comfort and repose and also indirectly, if not directly, the security of life and health of a considerable number of persons in the County of New York."

Governor Whitman this afternoon transmitted Dr. Biggs's report to Attorney General Woodbury, accompanied by a letter in which he said:

"I have considered the facts set forth in the said report, and as the Executive authority vested in me under the public health law for the abatement of nuisances does not extend to those which have their origin in another State, I submit the matter to you in order that such legal proceedings may be taken as may be found advisable for the protection of the interests of our citizens."

Attorney General Woodbury announced tonight that he would immediately commence an action in the United States Supreme Court on behalf of the State to restrain the offending factories on the New Jersey shore from contaminating the atmosphere of the upper side of Manhattan.

Dr. Biggs made an exhaustive inquiry. His findings follow:

"From a careful review of the facts and evidence presented by this investigation, and the statements of complainants, I hereby find and certify:

"1. That in the Borough of Edgewater, County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, there exist and are being maintained and operated a number of industrial and manufacturing plants engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, foods, oils, and other products and in other operations.

"2. That from the stacks, buildings, and premises of certain of these manufacturing plants, more especially the Corn Products Company, General Chemical Company, Barrett Manufacturing Company, Bull's Ferry Chemical Company, Midland Linseed Products Company, and the Valvoline Oil Company, smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors are emitted continuously or intermittently, which, under certain atmospheric conditions, are carried across the Hudson River and descend and pass upon or over New York County.

"3. That the smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors are generally of an offensive, disagreeable, and otherwise objectionable nature.

"4. That when the smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors pass over and descend upon New York County they are clearly evident and distinguishable and to a marked extent offend the senses of sight and smell, cause irritation to the nose and throat, at times cause coughing, and are offensive, and thereby affect the comfort and repose of residents of New York County.

"5. That since the smoke, gases, fumes, and vapors at times affect the nose and throat and cause coughing and are offensive they do affect, at least indirectly, if not directly, the security of life and health of the residents of New York County, but the extent and measure of this effect it is almost impossible for any one to determine."

MISS WILSON'S VOTING PLAN

President's Daughter Would Employ School Principals as Clerks.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, told the Wisconsin State Teachers' Convention here today that the majority of voters cast their ballots with "as little forethought as they give to buying a suit," and proposed as a remedy the use of school buildings as meeting places for citizens and as voting booths, and the employment of school principals as election clerks. She said the people should be organized according to the voting precincts, with the school buildings as their centres.

"Let us make the vote mean something—all of us, men and women together," said Miss Wilson. "It is disgraceful the way the majority of voters vote. I am told that when a man gets a suit he gets what the tailor tells him to wear. That is what most voters do in the primaries. They vote for 'the man who they say' is the man—' they ' being in this case the political bosses. We know this but have done little so far except talk about it."

Miss Wilson said it "surely is America's opportunity before all other nations to prove that the ideal of democracy is more than a dream, that it is a principle that works." She added that self-government "is nothing more or less than a process of education."

Miss Wilson said that her proposal to use school principals as election clerks and secretaries of community social centres were not impractical, most of them having been tried successfully in Wisconsin. She said she realized democracy could not be obtained through a machine, but that "we must have the means of expressing ourselves as citizens in a more vital way."

D. A. R. AID TO FRANCE.

Mrs. Story Tells State Conference About War Relief.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed the conference yesterday in the closing meetings of the New York State Chapters of the D. A. R. Mrs. Story told the delegates that the members of their chapters need not go outside their own organization to contribute to the aid of the sufferers in the war zone.

"We, who preserve the memory of the Revolution," said Mrs. Story, "feel the great debt that this nation owes to France, and in her hour of need we ought to help her as once she aided in making us a free nation."

Mrs. Story called attention to the quotation from an address of Washington at Valley Forge when he said, "France by her supplies has saved us from the yoke so far; and a wise and virtuous perseverance would, and I trust will, free us entirely."

The Ambulance Fund for the Daughters which was started last May has, according to Mrs. Story, already sent a large bathing machine to the French Government, together with quantities of clothes and other supplies.

Mrs. T. H. Boorman called attention to the fund of $10,000 which the D. A. R. is raising with the idea of sending a Filipino girl to school in this country. The student will be educated as a trained nurse. The conference, which has lasted for two days, ended with the meeting yesterday afternoon, and was described by the delegates as the most successful ever held.

Alderman-Elect Farley Indicted.

Thomas M. Farley, the Democratic Alderman-elect from the Eighteenth Assembly District, Manhattan, and Andrew Eagan, Business Agent for the Elevator Constructors' Union, were indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of attempted extortion. Both were arraigned before Judge Hylan in the County Court, and held in $2,500 bail each for trial. Farley is the Business Agent for the Cement and Concrete Workers' Union. He and Eagan are accused of attempting to extort money from William B. Shaw, who is in charge of the construction work on a new building at 11 Bond Street, Brooklyn.

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Greater Des Moines Committee
Des Moines, Iowa

Dept B.

SUES HALF-BROTHER OF THE MAYOR'S WIFE

P. A. Warner Admits Furnishing the Evidence for His Wife's Divorce Action.

SHE OWNS $100,000 HOME

Engineer and Club Member Tells of Arrangement Whereby Detective Led Wife to Hotel.

Trial of the divorce suit of Mrs. Helen Potter Warner against Philip Augustus Warner, a half brother of the wife of Mayor Mitchel, has been set down for Nov. 18. The complaint was filed last December, and Mr. Warner answered it by a general denial. Later he filed an amended answer saying that he supplied the grounds for the divorce with the knowledge and consent of his wife. Neither George C. Bach, attorney for Mrs. Warner, nor John J. Lordan, who represents Mr. Warner, would talk about the suit.

The Warners were married on May 18, 1913. Mrs. Warner is well known in society. She owns Box Hill, a Summer home in New Rochelle, and is said to be worth $100,000. Her husband said that she also owned $100,000 worth of jewelry and stocks and bonds of the market value of $125,000. The papers in the suit are sealed, but it was learned that Mr. Warner is charged in the complaint with having misconducted himself in the Hotel Theresa, 107th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Warner used to be a railroad contractor with a good business, but during the last few years he has been employed as a special engineer in the office of the Second Vice President of the New York Central Railroad. His salary is $188 a month. Mrs. Warner first asked the court to allow her alimony pending the trial of the suit, but the application was withdrawn later. When she asked for alimony she said that the only property she owned was her Summer home. Her husband told of her jewelry and her stocks and bonds, and said that she paid the rent of $107 a month for their apartment at 605 West 113th Street.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Warner said yesterday that they began quarreling very shortly after their marriage, and the bitterest of the quarrels occurred when Mrs. Warner made a fuss because her husband wanted to entertain his uncle in their home.

The bitter feeling between them led to a discussion about Mrs. Warner beginning an action for a divorce. According to a statement contained in the amended answer of the husband, an arrangement was made by which a detective was to be employed to follow him.

Mr. Warner said the detective was on hand on the evening of Dec. 5 when he left his office and that he went with a young woman to the Hotel Theresa. After he and his companion had been assigned to a room the detective and Mrs. Warner knocked on the door and were admitted. Mrs. Warner is alleged to have said to the detective, "That is my husband." Then she and the detective went away.

Mr. Warner is a member of several clubs. He is about 35 years old, and his wife is a few years his junior.

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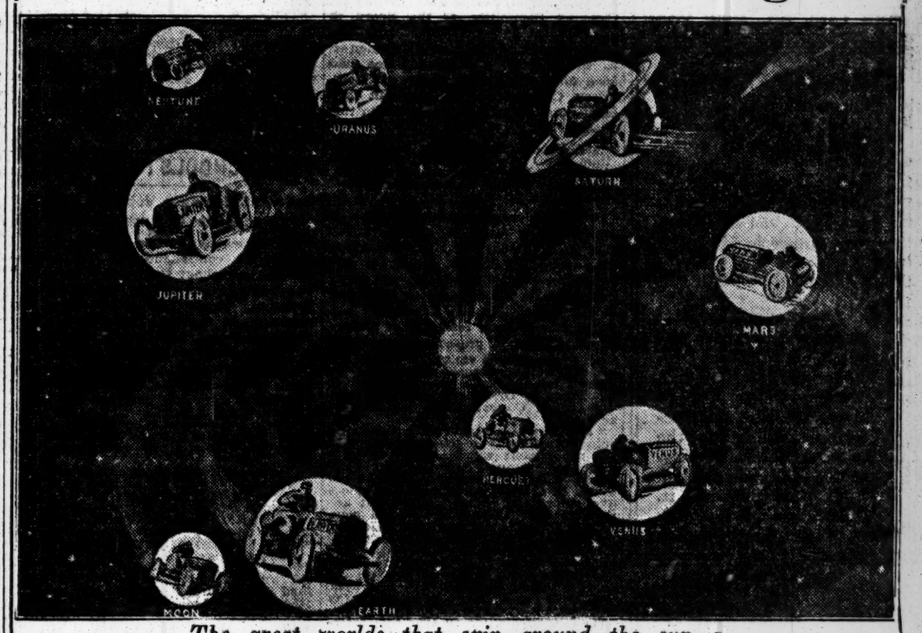

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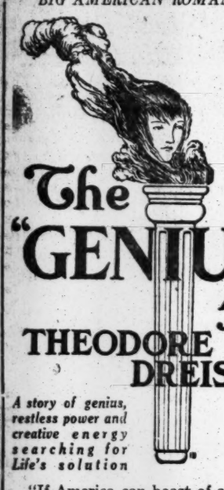

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WILL CONTINUE WAR ON BARREN ISLAND

Residents of Neponsit Plan Meeting to Further Campaign Against Disposal Plants.

AWAIT REPORT BY EXPERT

Representative of Complainants Against Odors of Garbage Says 750,000 Are Suffering.

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Neponsit, L. I., organized to obtain relief from the odors created by the garbage disposal plants on Barren Island, will be called to consider the next steps to be taken in the campaign, after the report of Irvin T. Osborn is received by the committee.

Mr. Osborn is an expert on disposal plants brought here from Toronto to study the problem. After some months of investigation he submitted recommendations to the Department of Health for certain changes at the plants, and these the proprietors asserted they had carried out. The changes were supposed to have been completed Sept. 20, but at a conference held in the Health Commissioner's office a few days later the citizens' committees and Dr. John W. Brannan said that the odors had been as appreciable as before Mr. Osborn's visit. It was suggested to Leo Arnstein, who represented the Street Cleaning Committee of the Board of Estimate at the conference, that Mr. Osborn be recalled to give his opinion as to whether his recommendations had been followed or not. Last week D. C. Tracy, Chairman of the Neponsit Citizens' Committee, sent Mr. Arnstein this letter:

Mr. Osborn visited New York some time ago. We have been anxiously waiting to hear from you in regard to his report on the Barren Island situation.

It is this report the committee is awaiting and until it comes it can only mark time. But the citizens are determined to get relief, Mr. Tracy said yesterday, and, if necessary, will carry the matter to the courts. As Chairman of the committee, Mr. Tracy has collected $22,000 from residents of Neponsit to be used in prosecuting the fight against the alleged violations of the law by the three disposal companies on Barren Island. In a letter written to Mr. Tracy by Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, last month, he said:

"I wish to call your attention to a note recently sent to you indicating that the department was prepared to commit itself to prosecution of the companies wherever evidence could be obtained in a form which would be effective before the courts. You must appreciate that written and verbal complaints do not constitute legal evidence. An inspector has been assigned to the Rockaway Peninsula permanently, and he has been carefully instructed, after conference with those of the department who are familiar with this case, and will co-operate in every way with us."

On Oct. 27 Mr. Tracy sent Dr. Emerson a letter in which he said:

"On Friday, Oct. 8, from 10 P. M. to 7:30 A. M. we had alternating odors from the Products Manufacturing Company and the White plant. Investigation during the night proved that the New York Disposal Company's plant was not working that night.

"On July 15 you sent me copies of correspondence between yourself and your inspectors. Among these was one dated July 14 on the White plant, which read as follows:

"'This plant is drying tankage, leaks, and dryers repaired. This plant will discontinue operation some time during July. (Lack of material no cause for complaint from this plant.')

"This statement was not true then, never has been true, and is not true now. This plant has been working practically night and day all Summer long. The odors are far more objectionable than the odors from the Disposal company. They are drying the old tankage, and really make no effort to abate the nuisance.

"It seems that your department really ought to take this matter up and that you should be able to stop them. They have no contract with the city for the disposing of garbage. They are simply running in violation of every law."

Mr. Tracy said yesterday:

"If the department really wishes to learn the true condition of affairs they should place several inspectors on the peninsula instead of one. There is no choice among the three plants; one is as bad as another. There are conservatively 750,000 persons within a radius of eight or ten miles of Barren Island who suffer because the proprietors of the plants are not made to keep within the law.

"Mayor Mitchel told us his hands were tied and that he would not permit the Department of Health to bring suit against the companies until he had some other alternative for disposing of the garbage, and he could not press the companies further, because they had threatened to forfeit their bonds and contracts if he did.

"The citizens, however, will keep up their fight."

EXPOSITION CLOSES DEC. 5.

San Francisco Officials Say Show Will Not Be Extended.

Charles B. Alexander received a telegram yesterday from his brother-in-law, William H. Crocker, Vice President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, asking him to emphasize the fact to New Yorkers that the exposition will positively close on Dec. 5. Mr. Crocker said:

"I am somewhat disconcerted to learn, as are several other officials, that a good many people are planning to visit San Francisco later in December on the off chance that the exposition may be kept open. This is impossible. The attendance at the exposition on Nov. 2, San Francisco Day, was 348,000."

$10,864,861 ON TAX ROLL.

More Than $621,000,000 Personalty Marked Off So Far.

The Tax Commissioners examined 410 persons on the 1916 tentative personal property tax lists yesterday. Their tentative assessment was $23,222,900. Those not able to swear off numbered 109, and they were held for a final assessment of $1,558,500. Forty-three were exempted on the ground of non-residence and three were reported dead.

Since the Manhattan books were opened 7,411 have been examined on a tentative assessment of $632,675,800. Of the number 2,324 have been held on a final assessment of $10,864,861.

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So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve any stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case today from your grocer or druggist? Remember the money back guarantee. Man-a-cea Water is most helpful, too, in gouty or rheumatic conditions, and in many kidney disorders.

12 FIREMEN OVERCOME.

One Man May Be Dead in Blaze in a Bronx Tenement.

In a fire which started in the basement of a tenement at 245 Willis Avenue, between 138th and 139th Streets, the Bronx, early this morning, twelve firemen were overcome and three engine companies were called out to save the building. Sergeant James Mooney of the Walton Avenue Station discovered the fire and got the tenants out over roofs.

At 3:30 A. M. it was reported that Fireman McCuen, attached to Engine Company No. 50, had been overcome in the basement and it was feared that he was dead. Ambulances from St. Francis's Hospital took charge of those overcome by smoke.

WANT MORGAN RETAINED.

Leading New York Citizens Ask Wilson to Reappoint Postmaster.

A strong movement is on foot to prevail upon President Wilson to reappoint Edward M. Morgan Postmaster of this city when his term expires on Dec. 9.

A number of bank Presidents and prominent business men have written to the President asking that Mr. Morgan be retained in the service, many of them taking the position that a precedent was established for such an appointment by the late President Cleveland, who reappointed Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, a Republican, on account of his expert knowledge of the business of the Post Office.

In their letters Mr. Morgan's supporters have directed to the attention of the President the fact that the Postmaster has been an employe of the Post Office here for more than forty-two years. Mr. Morgan started in 1873 as a letter carrier.

William R. Willcox, a former Postmaster and Public Service Commissioner, said last night that it would be a calamity to allow an expert like Mr. Morgan to leave the service and appoint in his place a man who had no experience in the Post Office.

"Mr. Morgan is the best-equipped Post Office man in the United States," he said. "He has had a wide experience, and it is my opinion that he is the best man for the office, as no public department has had a higher efficiency than the Post Office under Mr. Morgan."

NIGHT SCHOOLS TO CONTINUE

Board of Estimate Votes Sufficient Funds for Regular Term.

Enough money is to be forthcoming to insure the continuance of the night schools throughout the regular term, it was decided yesterday by the Board of Estimate. Mayor Mitchel introduced a resolution in the board providing that unexpended balances, part of which are in the Board of Education's own funds and other balances in other city departments to the amount of $150,000, shall be transferred for this purpose, and the resolution was adopted. Under this arrangement it will not be necessary to issue the revenue bonds requested by President Churchill of the Board of Education.

The money raised by transfer will go to the day elementary schools, as it is required by law that funds for the day schools must be taken from the night school funds. Under the resolution there will be money for both day and night schools. When the matter first came up President Churchill reported that $287,000 would be needed. Shortly after $50,000 was raised by transfer from one fund in the Board of Education to another fund. Last week $87,000 more was transferred and yesterday, with the authorization of transfers of $150,000, the total sum was taken care of.

Controller Prendergast said he was confident that funds can be found to make up the necessary $150,000, a good part of it in unexpended balances of the Board of Education. The Controller added he had been informed from the office of the auditor of the Board of Education that there were considerable balances that might properly be transferred.

Ethical Culture Lectures Begin.

Professor J. T. Shotwell of Columbia University gave a lecture on English history yesterday morning before the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. This was the first in a series of talks on "The Science of Nations, Their Ideals and Their Contribution to Civilization as Shown in Their History, Literature, and Art." The other lectures are to be given on successive Fridays by representatives of the different European nations and scholars of distinction in each field.

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We Discover New England By Louise Closser Hale

Illustrated by Walter Hale

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WAR IS BOOSTING AUTO PRICES HERE

Scarcity of Materials Causes Makers to Predict a General Advance on Cars.

OLD CONTRACTS NEAR END

Other Manufacturers Expected to Follow Lead of Company Which Has Announced Raise.

Automobile prices are likely to go up before the first of the year. Already one of the largest companies in the industry has announced an increase over the original selling price of its new model. Predictions from several other companies indicate that a general increase, affecting cars of many grades, is to be expected. This condition is attributed to the stringency of the market for raw materials.

Never before in the history of the motor car industry have material prices been either so high or so uncertain. Never before has it been so difficult to get the needed materials at any price. If the war continues, it will be increasingly hard for companies whose contracts for material do not run far into the future to obtain what they require. The huge drain on the metal producing resources of the country created by the demand for munitions by foreign Governments will thus, in a sense, take money from the pockets of American motor car buyers.

Some six weeks ago the Packard Motor Car Company announced that, due to the mounting price of raw materials, it would be forced to raise the price of its larger twelve-cylinder model $200 and that of the smaller model $150. W. C. Poertner, agent here for National cars, said yesterday that the factory had notified him that the price would have to be increased.

"Of course, the contracts for materials run on, some of them, well into next year," he said, "but the factory is not getting enough material to meet the demand now. Therefore, material will have to be purchased soon from producers with whom we have no contracts, and the prices for this new material will be much higher. Prices on commodities that have been considered staple heretofore now jump from 2 to 20 per cent. in a week. Even at the higher rates certain classes of material, aluminum castings, for example, are hard to obtain."

B. W. Twyman, general manager of the Interstate Motor Company, issued a statement yesterday in which he also predicted an increase in motor car prices to the consumer.

"Many people wonder," he said, "why manufacturers did not anticipate the material shortage or this increase in prices. It is only fair to state that the manufacturers have realized that a material shortage was impending and have tried to the best of their ability to get as large a stock in their factories as possible to eliminate the necessity of advancing prices. However, they have only been able to get a small portion of what they really needed. There would have been 50 per cent. more business done this year if the material situation had not been so acute."

The failure of the Ford Motor Company to announce any profit sharing plan with the consumer, similar to that which returned $15,000,000 to buyers in the form of $50 increase checks last Summer, has been interpreted to mean that it, too, was affected by the difficulty of getting material.

Automobile makers are affected not only by scarcity and high cost of material, but also by the difficulty in securing machinery, such as lathes and finishing machines.

Another phase of automobile selling which interested the trade yesterday was a plan announced by the Acceptance Corporation of this city to extend the purchase of motor trucks on credit. The corporation has opened a department for the purchase of notes taken in part payment for motor trucks. This will enable the dealer to pay cash for his product and obtain the commissions, discounts, and freight allowances usually made to cash customers. It will relieve him, however, of collecting the notes from the customer or financing any part of the transaction. Among the Directors of the corporation in question are bankers and automobile men, including R. M. Owen, Roy A. Rainey, Robert H. Montgomery, Henry B. Learry, Richard H. Swartwout, John Farson, E. D. Bird, and David B. Mills.

HORSE SHOW IN GARDEN TODAY

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW SEASON HERE

Madison Square Garden Beautifully Decorated for Week's Exhibition.

The National Horse Show Association will make its thirtieth annual show, which opens in Madison Square Garden at 11 o'clock this morning, a complete departure in decorations from any of the shows which have preceded it. At a private exhibition to the Directors yesterday there was revealed a scheme for beautifying the long, bare reaches of the Garden, such as has never before been attempted, and one that is an artistic success. The idea of the decorative architect, Charles Slayter, seems to have been to bring into the mammoth structure the landscape gardening effects of an English country estate.

The keynote is the members' box at the Madison Avenue end of the Garden located directly over the main entrance to the arena. This is a reproduction of an English country house with vine-covered white stucco walls. A thatched penthouse roof shields the occupants of the box from the rays of the electric lights above, if they need such protection.

From this bit of veranda-like roof springs the upper story of the cottage with its dormer window and straw-thatched roof rising at an acute angle, a bit of distinctive country scenery transferred into the heart of the city. Opposite, at the point where the horses will enter the ring, that gateway is very like the main driveway leading to a country estate, the tall white pillars and posts being almost lost in a mass of greenery, ivy and smilax, backed by tall fir and spruce trees. This will give the effect of a procession of horses or teams leaving a country place for a hunting meet or a trip to a county horse show as the animals enter the arena. The idea is further carried out by a back curtain painted in the high reds and yellows of a sun-lighted Scotch moor, with glimpses of highlands and lakes, all artfully concealed by the lavish use of greens.

Basket work of red and black on a white background stretched along the front of the galleries helps to carry out the general country house idea of the decorator, who uses May pole effects for concealing the ungainly supporting roof pillars, with the crimson of the poinsettia interlaced with smilax and occasional strips of gold colored ribbons to get the needed color effect. There is a lavish use of white bunting in the box decorations, with faint stripings of crimson, and a plentiful use of smilax and ivy in both sprays and graceful festoons. It is all daring in execution, and strikingly effective in results. It will probably create about as much comment among visitors as will the horses themselves, for it is going to make such a fine background for the display of costumes as the fair wearers have not had at any previous show, for, as usual, gowns will be as much a feature of the show this year as they have been in years past.

As is fitting and necessary, admission to this wholly novel Garden by way of the Madison Avenue doors, is through an arbor of shrubs, ivy and flowers. This serves to prepare one for the "back to Nature" stuff in which Fashion and its pets will show their good clothes and their best paces respectively. The few women who saw the decorations yesterday pronounced them to be in good taste and "perfect form." So strikingly novel is it all that the decorative scheme alone seems to be one of those things that are classed as "alone worth the price of admission."

The basement of the Garden, where many of the contestants for coveted blue ribbons will be housed through the show, was a busy place yesterday, for the sleek, well-groomed, and high-spirited animals found their temporary homes in the box stalls prepared for them. From ponies not much larger than a St. Bernard dog, to hunters standing 17 hands in height, the animals were led in by grooms, and by night were contentedly munching their carefully selected feed. The lot which created the most interest was the stable of twenty-six head which have just completed a trip across the continent in a special express train. They are the property of George A. Heyl of Washington, Ill, an amateur breeder of ponies, and come from a campaign at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, which brought them a plethora of blue ribbons and a modicum of cash.

Getting those ribbons is going to be rather hard work this year in most of the classes. With the exception of the trotting and hackney divisions the classes have filled remarkably well, most of the winners at the Summer shows being nominated to fight to a finish for the honors of the year. One of the contests "for blood" will come this morning when Lady Beck of Canada will be called on to decide in class 81, between the merits of Mrs. George Chipchase's saddle horse Scepter, and Lewis Newgass's Jessica, the "swapper" horse the latter picked up in a trade at a valuation of $150, only to have her turn out a winner of a championship at the White Plains show. This is going to be one of the side issues of the show which will create a lot of interest among the lovers of saddle horses, and the ringside is sure to be packed at noon when the question is to be adjudicated.

Judge Moore, who will be the largest exhibitor during the show, was critically examining the tanbark ring yesterday so as to familiarize himself with the peculiarities of the course over which he will drive his horses during the week against entries which come from all sections of the country, and most of the other exhibitors gave the ring the "once over" during the afternoon. The program for today follows:

MORNING SESSION.

Judging 3 stallions for getting polo ponies, Class 19.
Judging 3 pony mares suitable for breeding polo ponies, Class 20.
Judging 2 trotters, fillies, Class 7.
Judging 2 trotters, stallions, Class 3.
Judging 2 saddle horses, Class 84.
Judging 10 saddle horses, docked or undocked, Class 81.
Judging 2 Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 103.
Judging 11 horses suitable to become hunters, Class 111.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judging 6 pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 42.
Judging 21 saddle horses, (novice,) Class 80.
Judging 11 ponies in harness, children to drive, Class 76.
Judging 4 trotters in harness, Class 29.
Judging 11 ponies under saddle, children to ride, Class 101.
Judging 8 ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 86.
Judging 20 harness horses, (novice,) Class 39.
Judging 7 pony tandems, Class 60.
Judging 8 pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 38.
Judging 28 hunters or jumpers, (first section,) Class 131.

EVENING SESSION.

Judging 28 hunters or jumpers, (second section,) Class 131.
Judging 21 saddle horses, (nevice,) Class 79.
Judging 11 tandems, Class 62.
Judging 7 horses shown to broughams or victorias, Class 50.
Judging 16 ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 92.
Judging 7 qualified hunters, Class 116.

Dinner to Horse Show Judges.

The annual dinner which is given by the Directors of the Horse Show to the judges was held last night at the Biltmore. There were thirty-four guests present, including Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Lieutenant E. L. Gruber, Captain Frank Parker, Captain Charles Harvey, John E. Madden, George Willing, E. R. Bowne, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., John J. Dixon, George R. Hulme, Charles A. Baudouine, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, David T. Matlack, John McE. Bowman, James G. Marshall, Foxhall P. Keene, G. L. Boissevain, Robert A. Fairbairn, J. W. Harriman, Alfred B. Maclay, William H. Moore, I. T. Pennsylvania; Copeland, Princeton; Eisle, Pennsylvania; Humphries, Pennsylvania.

Maine Cross-Country Victory.

ORONO, Me., Nov. 5.—The University of Maine defeated Bates, Colby, and Bowdoin today in the fourth annual cross-country run of the Maine colleges, adding to its string of victories of the three previous years. The scores: Maine, 19; Bates, 45; Colby, 84; and Bowdoin, 86.

Victory for Morristown by 13 to 0.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 5.—The football team of Morristown School defeated Carteret Academy of Orange this afternoon by a score of 13 to 0 in a well-played game. Morristown earned its first points early in the game, and after that used many substitutes. Carteret was weak in defending against the open style of game.

BERRY OF PENN IN 'PRO' ATHLETIC NET

All-Around Track and Field Champion Quits Football Team —To be Haled Before A. A. U.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The net of professionalism, which on Wednesday ensnared three of the University of Pennsylvania's star football players, Walsh, Grant, and Stack, had been spread over Howard Berry, the greatest all-around athlete in collegiate circles, according to information reaching Amateur Athletic Union officials here. On Wednesday Berry declined to take part in a football scrimmage when ordered to do so by the Penn coaches, and when reproached informed Chairman Wharton Sinkler of the football committee that he was through with athletics.

Accusations against Berry, which are said to be in the hands of Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York, assert that he played semi-professional baseball before he came to the University of Pennsylvania. This information was conveyed to Mr. Rubien, it is said, by Peter J. Carney, former handicapper of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U., who has made charges against a number of prominent athletes and officials of the Middle Atlantic Association.

According to the best information Carney asserts that when Berry went to Muhlenberg College about three years ago it was known at the time that he had played on semi-professional baseball teams around Philadelphia. After leaving Muhlenberg Berry went to Pennsylvania, and then applied for admission into the Amateur Athletic Union. He received his card, but it is said only after a bitter fight, in which he is supposed to have been aided by President Pawling of the Middle Atlantic Association, who is now the centre of a battle in which Carney is one of the attacking forces.

The information which Carney is said to have given Secretary Rubien will be acted upon at the meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York on Nov. 15.

Berry came into prominence as an athlete when he won the all-around championship in the Pennsylvania relay sports here last April. He was by far the best of the field, and by his high scores in all the events earned the title of "strong man." He is proficient in almost every branch of sport, especially athletics, baseball, and football. His work on the gridiron squad has been excellent.

Berry alleges that he has not received fair treatment from the football coaches at Pennsylvania.

Tigers Win Cross-Country Run.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Princeton defeated Pennsylvania in a dual cross-country run today over the Fairmount Park course by a score of 24 to 31. Ralph Colton of Pennsylvania finished first, covering the 5½ miles in 28 minutes and 47 seconds. Sloto, Princeton, was second, and his teammate, Glover, third. The other runners finished as follows: McMichael, Pennsylvania; Shotwell, Princeton; Zunlo, Princeton; Ueberman, Pennsylvania; Copeland, Princeton; Eisle, Pennsylvania; Humphries, Pennsylvania.

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HARVARD AND PRINCETON TO PLAY IN BIGGEST FOOTBALL GAME TODAY AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON'S YEAR TO BEAT HARVARD

Tigers' Best Team Since 1911 Expects to Lower Crimson Pennant Today.

BETTING ON GAME IS EVEN

Old Nassau Has Second String of Backs Almost Equal to the Regular Four—Brown at Yale.

When Harvard invades the Palmer Stadium at Princeton this afternoon to battle with the Tiger eleven, it will be with the full realization that a dangerous foe lies in waiting. Not since Princeton won in Tigertown in 1911 has the Orange and Black presented such a formidable opposition as Captain Frank Glick's team this season. Princeton won in 1911, when Sam White got the ball after Hollister's punt was blocked and raced 95 yards to a touchdown. It was Sam White also who hurled Gardner back of his own goal line for a safety and won for Princeton 8 to 6.

Princeton has no Sam White this year, but there are Princeton players in the line-up who have shown the same tendency of following the ball and taking advantage of unlooked for chances. Harvard won in 1912, 1913, and last season, and at Princeton they think that this is Princeton's year again. The Tigers on form confidently expect to win. During the preliminary games Princeton has shown better than Harvard. In fact, there are those who think that Princeton looked too good during the October games, and that their reserve power had been brought out too soon for them to have very much left for their big contests.

The betting on the game is even. It is a question of choosing between two different football systems. The Haughton system is the steadier of the two. It clings to old-fashioned tactics in a way, and does not delve too much into the chances and mysteries of aerial football. Haughton still believes in plunging through the line a few yards at a time, and also believes in a conservative kicking game, with the "booter" carefully covered from attack. Harvard, perhaps more than any other team, still clings to the old end plays, and in Captain Mahan has one of the best half backs in the country for just this sort of a play. King is the old-fashioned type of line smasher, and Boles, who will probably play the other half back, is another fair gainer.

Harvard will miss the services of Tom Enwright, who will be out of the game with injuries. Enwright was of great aid as interference to Mahan's end runs, as Bradlee was on last year's eleven. Harvard's defense is not what it was last year, although minor colleges have had little trouble in crossing the Crimson goal line. In no game this year has Harvard shown what the coaches consider top form. With the finishing touches which have been put on during the last week, tomorrow's game should reveal a greatly improved Harvard team. The plan of development is slow and the form of the eleven is not expected to reach its highest point until about this time in the season.

Princeton has shown more speed and a greater scoring ability than Harvard. The Tigers' attack is sure to be more varied than Harvard's, and much will depend on the ability of the opposing ends. The Harvard pair, Soucy and Harte, have not done anything to lead the critics to think that they are top notchers. Princeton's pair showed up well about mid-season, but then their improvement stopped. Brown's work has fallen off so much that today he will give way to Reed or Lamberton. Highley will play the other end. Harvard's ends are expected to show much reserve ability in today's contest. The best of end play will be needed to stop Princeton's speedy backfield.

The Princeton line seems to be a bit stronger than Harvard's. Gennert is a good centre, and will be pitted against Wallace. Nourse and Hogg, the Tiger guards, will be against Taylor and Dadmun. McLean, the best of Princeton's veteran forwards, will face Parson at tackle, while on the other side of the line Joe Gilman, the Harvard tackle, will be against Parisette. Halsey has not recovered his form after a needed rest, and will not start the game.

One of Princeton's biggest assets is Captain Glick, the Tiger quarterback. He has the advantage of experience and generalship over Watson. The Princeton backfield, with Driggs at fullback, and Shea and Tibbott in the halfback positions, is probably evenly matched with the Harvard backfield, with Mahan at fullback and King and Boles at the half back positions. With Tibbott, a dangerous drop kicker, and with Driggs to do the punting, Princeton is banking on an advantage over the Crimson in the kicking game. Captain Mahan of Harvard will do the kicking, and during the past two weeks he has shown much improvement. The Harvard contingent is confident that Mahan will hold his own in the kicking game, and will outclass any one of the Princeton backs in carrying the ball. If Mahan repeats his performances of the past two years in the big games, he will surely come up to the expectations which Harvard places in him.

Princeton is unusually fortunate in having a second back field which is almost as good as the first. Moore, Law, Eddy, Dickerman and Ames constitute a string of reserve men which can be depended on to play almost as well as the regulars.

Much interest will also be centred on New Haven today, when Yale's reorganized team will show whether a week's work under new coaching conditions will enable the Elis to down the strong Brown team.

The Washington and Jefferson team will play the University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh in a game which should be one of the best contests of the year.

While it will have greatest interest among the Pennsylvania colleges it will also interest football enthusiasts all over the East because of the remarkable strides both of these institutions have made in the game during the past few seasons.

Cornell has gone to Ann Arbor to play Michigan and should have an easy victory because the Wolverines were downed last week by Syracuse.

A game which is of unusual interest among New England colleges is the contest between Williams and Wesleyan at Middletown.

The crippled Pennsylvania eleven is in Boston ready to play the Dartmouth eleven. The game is the big event of the season for the Hanover institution and the whole student body will go to the Hub to see the contest.

The Army will entertain Notre Dame, the team which showed the East the possibilities of the open game a few seasons ago. Notre Dame, although it isn't as strong as in former years, expects to beat the cadets again.

Football Games Today.

Princeton vs. Harvard at Princeton.
Yale vs. Brown at New Haven.
Dartmouth vs. Pennsylvania at Boston.
Michigan vs. Cornell at Ann Arbor.
Columbia vs. Connecticut "Aggies" at South Field, New York.
Boston College vs. Fordham at Boston.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford at Lancaster.
Hamilton vs. Rochester at Clinton.
Holy Cross vs. Carlisle Indians at Worcester.
Johns Hopkins vs. Gettysburg at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore at Easton.
New York University vs. Stevens at New York.
Springfield Y. M. C. A. College vs. Amherst at Springfield.
Syracuse vs. Mount Union at Syracuse.
Trinity vs. Tufts at Hartford.
Union vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Schenectady.
Army vs. Notre Dame at West Point.
Navy vs. Bucknell at Annapolis.
Pittsburgh vs. Washington and Jefferson at Pittsburgh.
Virginia vs. Vanderbilt at Charlottesville.
Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Brooklyn Prep vs. Erasmus Hall at Hawthorne Field.
Commercial H. S. vs. Flushing H. S. at Commercial Field.
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Stamford H. S. at Manhattan Field.
New Rochelle H. S. vs. Yonkers H. S. at New Rochelle.
New York Military Academy vs. H. S. of Commerce at Cornwall.
Peekskill Military Academy vs. Morris H. S. of Peekskill.
St. Paul's School vs. St. John's Prep. at Garden City.
Stuyvesant H. S. vs. Bay Ridge H. S. at Lenox Oval.

HARVARD TEAM IN TOWN.

Crimson Believes It Has Equal Chance with Princeton.

Three Harvard football teams, the 'Varsity and scrubs and the soccer players, invaded New York last evening, but will start for Princeton early this morning. There were about 100 desperate looking athletes at the Vanderbilt in the early evening, and if their coaches are not overoptimistic concerning the Crimson's chances in today's big football match against the Jerseymen, the players themselves believe they will return as winners from old Nassau about dinner time tonight.

Percy Haughton, a dozen or so coaches, and their entire first-string of players, comprising a 'Varsity squad of forty men, rushed over from Boston on the Limited train yesterday afternoon, preceding by an hour the less important scrubs, who will be off for Princeton immediately after breakfast today, as their game against the Tiger scrubs this morning will be a curtain-raiser for the 'Varsity performance in the afternoon.

The 'Varsity team is said by Coach Haughton and Trainer Pouch Donovan to be in particularly fine shape. This week it has been possible to get a lot of work out of the regular rush line, which will start together for the first time this season at Princeton today. Not only do the Harvard coaches believe that Parson will be better at right tackle today than in any previous game, but Gilman is expected to show the same ability both on offense and attack which he displayed against Yale and Princeton in 1913. These two tacklers have made great progress during the week's hard drill at Cambridge.

Behind the line Boles has suddenly "arrived" as the man to fit in with King and Mahan in the running attack both in carrying the ball and interference. Boles will aid in sweeping the way for Mahan's end running game, and on defense he has been showing greater ability than either Enwright or McKinlock, both of whom, however, can be used if needed. Watson at quarter back at last is in shape. Harvard needing his generalship, which is far keener than that of any of the other quarter backs.

The Harvard coaches say that, while Harvard has made great strides this week, the team does not approach last year's. Princeton is believed to be unusually strong, and therefore the Cambridge strategy men will make no predictions, although they feel that the team has an even chance. Harvard wants a dry field for Mahan, and, as usual this Fall, pins its faith on his running and kicking game.

The official line-up for today's game will be: Left end, Soucy; left tackle, Gilman; left guard, Dadmun; centre, Wallace; right guard, Taylor; right tackle, Parson; right end, Harte; quarter back, Watson; left half back, King; right half back, Boles; full back, Mahan.

Lawrenceville Wins a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Playing their best football of the season, Lawrenceville defeated the Kiskiminitas team of Saltsburg, Penn., here today by a score of 28 to 16. The game was replete with spectacular plays. Two of Lawrenceville's touchdowns were scored on a blocked kick and an intercepted forward pass, the runner in each instance running 30 and 35 yards for a touchdown.

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"HELL DEVIL" SEES VICTORY.

Princeton Prophet Says Tigers Will Defeat Harvard by 12 to 7 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton awaits with bated breath the struggle between the eleven that has finally been chosen to represent the Tigers on the gridiron, and the best that Harvard can send down from Cambridge. The last little touch has been put upon the team by the coaches and now all that remains is a few low spoken words by Speedy Rush, and a whisper from Captain Glick, after that the 'Varsity adjourns to the turf of Palmer Stadium to decide the issue.

The developments of the day bring out two shifts in the Princeton lineup, two shifts that have been somewhat expected, and but that still retain something of the eleventh-hour variety. At right tackle, where Halsey has had the ascendancy for the last three critical weeks of the season, Parisette will start. In place of Brown, who has been the regular right end all season, there will be seen the red hair of Lamberton. Barring these two changes the eleven will be the same as that which lined up against Dartmouth two weeks ago. The coaches believe, however, that the combination is at least 20 per cent. stronger now than it was then.

The students, the "grads," and the visitors, who are crowding the little town to the limit, know that the team that represents the Tiger institution is stronger by far than that of recent years, and are ready to back it to the limit. The football championship lies within the grasp of Captain Glick and his men when the two teams clash in the stadium.

The main asset on which the Tiger adherents base their claim to a "fighting chance" lies in the men who have been under the personal supervision of "Jimmie" McCormack for the last two weeks. McCormick, Captain of the Princeton team in 1908, has specialized on interference in his study of football, and it was this feature of the game that induced Rush to call for his services in the final stage of the season. The result of his efforts almost as soon as he had started.

Captain Glick at quarter back will be the leader, the guiding hand, and a large part of this combination. Upon his head depend much, but most of all Independence is that personality of his that welds his men together.

Predictions on the game are almost non-existent. The only authoritative one is given by "Hell-Devil" Skillman, whose professional business is prophesying, but who manages to eke out an existence by moving the furniture of Princeton students. Skillman states that Princeton will win by a score of 12 to 7. The coaches refused to discuss the prediction, but most of them thought that there was a fighting chance for Princeton, and were unanimous that the struggle would be close.

Urged by a stirring appeal from the pen of Mme. Sembrich, President Hibben has consented to allow a collection to be taken up between the halves for the benefit of the Polish Relief Society.

The officials: Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity; Umpire—Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; Field Judge—E. S. Land, Annapolis; Head Linesman—H. R. Bankhart, Dartmouth.

DEFICIENT FRESHMEN HURT YALE CHANCES

Few of Last Year's Cub Eleven Available for 'Varsity This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Yale is likely to have a welcome addition to its eleven early next week in Walter McGrath, guard of the freshman eleven of last season. He has been under the Faculty ban all Fall, but worked off several scholarship conditions today, and it is expected that a Faculty order reinstating him to membership on the eleven will be issued immediately. He will be placed at right guard, and, with "Cupid" Black, will furnish Yale with the sturdiest pair of flank players in any Eastern college. They were fellow guards at Exeter, Black captaining the eleven.

Practically all the freshman eleven of last Fall finished the season with scholarship deficiencies because their schedule took them from New Haven for most of their games. During the Winter Head Coach Hinkey was urged to prod them to remove their back school work, but refused to do so, and his failure to supervise the freshmen's efforts has been one of the severest criticisms which have been made of his régime this Fall. Yates, the star of the stellar team, fell hopelessly behind in his studies, and was dropped. He is being colonized at Princeton for next season. Black, McGrath, Hutchinson, Van Nostrand, Wiser, and Bingham have been on the side lines most of the Fall because of conditions, but Van Nostrand, Bingham, and Black have been declared eligible, and it is likely that McGrath's case will be settled at once. There is a possibility of Hutchinson becoming eligible next week, but the chances are only slight for such favorable action.

Before ordering this afternoon's practice Captain Alec Wilson made two changes in the program outlined for tomorrow's game against Princeton. The recommendation of Trainer John Mack it was decided to start Don Blodget at left end instead of Jim Higginbotham. The latter received a slight ankle bruise on Tuesday and has done only signal work since then. It was deemed wise today to withdraw him till next week. Blodget has been substituted in several games this and last season. The other change ordered today was to decide not to take scrimmage practice. The coaches last night felt that the team needed more work, but today's wet and slippery field led them to abandon their idea of anything but signal drill.

Since the team began to find its speed the last two or three days everybody at Yale has stopped worrying over a possible defeat from tomorrow. If Brown is not set back, by as adverse a score as last year's 14 to 6 record the coaches will regard the outcome of the match as a decided upset.

Aside from left end, the only position which remained in doubtful till today was left guard, and it was decided to start Gates, but to use Baldridge for one of the middle periods.

Yale's policy, as finally outlined, calls for a whirlwind attack of such straight football as that which carried Tom Shevlin's eleven to victory over Harvard and Princeton a decade ago, with Howell Van Nostrand heaving forward passes, punting, and coming to the rescue with an occasional drop kick, while Art Yates will get a chance to show the results of his recent work in place goal kicking.

Yale will use a substitute team toward the close of the game, sending more reserves into the play than in most Brown matches.

The line-up will be: Left end, Blodget; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Kent; centre, White; right guard, Jim Sheldon; right tackle, Way; right end, Wiedeman; quarter back, Van Nostrand; left half back, Bingham; right half back, Captain Wilson; full back, Scott.

The officials will be: Referee, Frank Bergin, Princeton; umpire, William Morice, Pennsylvania; linesman, Ed Thorp, Columbia; field judge, William Hollenback, Pennsylvania.

Yale's delegation which will go to Princeton will include Frank Hinkey and Dr. Bull of the coaches and "Chub" Sheldon, "Cupid" Black, and Jim Higginbotham, 'Varsity players, who are on the hospital list.

Harvard-Princeton Games.

1877—Harvard, 2 touchdowns, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown. Winner, Harvard.
1877—Harvard, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal. Winner, Princeton.
1878—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 1 touchdown. Winner, Princeton.
1879—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 1 goal. Winner, Princeton.
1880—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 goal; Princeton, 2 touchdowns, 2 goals. Winner, Princeton.
1881—Harvard, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 safety. Draw.
1882—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 field goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal-touchdown. Winner, Harvard.*
1883—Harvard, 7; Princeton, 26. Winner, Princeton.
1884—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 34. Winner, Princeton.
1885—No game.
1886—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12. Winner, Princeton.
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0. Winner, Harvard.
1888—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 18. Winner, Princeton.
1889—Harvard, 15; Princeton, 41. Winner, Princeton.
1890-1894—No games.
1895—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 12. Winner, Princeton.
1896—Harvard, 0; Princeton, 12. Winner, Princeton.
1897-1910—No games.
1911—Harvard, 6; Princeton, 8. Winner, Princeton.
1912—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6. Winner, Harvard.
1913—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0. Winner, Harvard.
1914—Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0. Winner, Harvard.
Harvard, 6 victories; Princeton, 12 victories; 1 draw.

*Harvard's goal in this game was from the field; Princeton's goal was a place-kick following touchdown. The referee awarded the game to Harvard.

Team Records for 1914.

HARVARD.		PRINCETON.	
Harvard	39	Colby	6
Harvard	7	Mass. Aggies	0
Harvard	29	Carlisle	7
Harvard	9	Virginia	0
Harvard	0	Cornell	10
Harvard	13	Penn State	0
Total	97	Total	23
Princeton	13	Georgetown	0
Princeton	10	Rutgers	0
Princeton	3	Syracuse	0
Princeton	40	Lafayette	3
Princeton	30	Dartmouth	7
Princeton	27	Williams	0
Total	123	Total	10

KINGSLEY LOSES AT LAST.

Hamilton Institute Beats Team Which Has Not Lost in 3 Years.

Kingsley School's football team went down to defeat yesterday afternoon at Essex Fells before the strong Hamilton Institute eleven of New York by the score of 14 to 0. Yesterday's defeat was the first that Kingsley has suffered in three years and is the first time that the Kingsley goal line has been crossed this year.

It was in the first period that Hamilton made the touchdowns that lowered Kingsley's colors. Three minutes after play had started, Clapp, Hamilton's sturdy half back, plowed his way through Kingsley's line for a touchdown. After Kingsley had kicked off, Clapp and Formoso smashed and battered their way through the Kingsley line and circled the Kingsley ends until the ball was on the 5-yard line, and then Clapp went over for a touchdown.

The suddenness of the score was a big surprise to the Kingsley players, and they were unable to get the gridiron machine working properly during the remainder of the game. After eight minutes of play Hamilton's second touchdown was made. Hamilton kicked off to Kingsley, and Kingsley fumbled on its own 40-yard line. Then Hamilton started another series of attacks on Kingsley's line, and carried the ball down the field for the second touchdown.

After the second score the Kingsley defense rallied and held the slashing Hamilton backs in check. When the fourth period opened, Hamilton started an aerial attack and used the open style of play. With fifteen seconds to play, a long forward pass, Crovat to Clapp, put the ball over Kingsley's line, but a 15-yard penalty was inflicted for holding, and before Hamilton could make another play the game ended. The line-up:

Hamilton.	Position.	Kingsley.
Cann	Left end	Newell
McGraw	Left tackle	Vandrell
Merrill	Left guard	Goggin
Peters	Centre	Marsh
Darrah	Right guard	George
Parks	Right tackle	Underwood, Captain.
Moran	Right end	Alfaro
Crovat	Quarter back	Bingham
Clapp	Right half back	Field
Formoso	Left half back	Arnold
Captain.		
Stackpole	Full back	Randall

Score—Hamilton, 14; Kingsley, 0. Touchdowns—Clapp, (3). Goals—Crovat, (2).
Referee—Mr. Hennessy, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Moller Springfield. Head linesman—Mr. Wittpenn, Rutgers. Substitutes—Hamilton, Eastman for Merrall, Wilson for Stackpole.

CORNELL AT DETROIT.

Footballists Practice at Country Club for Michigan Game.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Cornell's football squad of twenty-five players, including the 'Varsity and second team, reached Detroit today on its way to Ann Arbor for the game with Michigan tomorrow. The players went to the Country Club, where they indulged in light practice this afternoon. They will remain at the club until tomorrow forenoon, going to Ann Arbor on a special car in time for the game.

All the men were in prime condition tonight, and few Michigan followers were ready to dispute the prediction on victory over the Wolverines.

Brown All Primed for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—"The Yale team that Brown will meet tomorrow will not be the Yale team that lost to Colgate last Saturday," said Head Coach Ed. Robinson of Brown this afternoon. "No college in the country has better material than Yale, and realizing that every effort has been made this week to correct the mistakes that have been made, I look to see tomorrow one of those old-time fighting Yale teams that never say die."

Despite the feeling that exists here that it will be a different Yale eleven that will go against Brown, an atmosphere of confidence prevails among players and students alike. The local eleven is primed for the game, preparations being brought to a close tonight with a signal drill in the gymnasium. This afternoon both the first and second elevens ran through signals at the field, but did not indulge in even opening the enthusiasm of the players. For a short time the elevens lined up in dummy scrimmage, special stress being placed on the offense to be used tomorrow. All of the players are in first-class condition, and Brown looks better than it has for several seasons. The squad of twenty-five players and Coaches Robinson, Whittemore, and Sprackling leave for New Haven early tomorrow morning. In a special train with 500 enthusiastic Brown students will leave for the game. Tonight a mass meeting was held at the Union. Addresses were made by President Faunce, Coach Sprackling, who was quarterback of the Brown eleven that defeated Yale 21 to 0; "Hoppy" Hunt, and G. E. Buxton, a prominent alumni.

New Back Field for Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 5.—Head Coach Ingram of the Naval Academy football team has selected an entirely new backfield to use against Bucknell tomorrow and has also made several changes in the line. Martin is the only back who has been playing regularly and who will start tomorrow, but he has been changed from half back to full back. Davis and Mullinix, who have been doing well in practice, will play the halves, and Orr, a slight, but speedy, fourth class man, will be at quarter back. The others in the line up will be: Left end, Kenworthy; left tackle, Ward; left guard, Kercher; centre, Goodstein; right guard, Holtman; right tackle, Gilman; right end, Blodgett.

Columbia Tennis Semi-Finals.

The semi-finals in the doubles of the annual Fall tennis tournament at Columbia University were finished yesterday and the final match will be played this afternoon. In the two remaining games of the third round yesterday Conger and Bogle defeated Funcke and Brown, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4, and King and Guiler defeated Cooper and Parsons, 8—6, 6—2. In the semi-finals George King, runner-up in the singles tournament last year, and his teammate, Guiler, had little difficulty in putting out of the race Conger and Bogle by the scores of 6—2, 6—3. King and Guiler will today play Carnall and Von Bernuth, who completed the third round and entered the semi-finals several days ago.

Trinity School Lawn Tennis.

The annual Fall tennis tournament at the Trinity School was completed yesterday after two weeks of playing. G. A. Zabriskie was the victor in the senior singles by defeating Champion, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Smith won in the intermediate singles over R. Hanson, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1, and Rockafellow won in the junior division over Patterson, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Final scores in the doubles for the three divisions were as follows: Seniors—Zabriskie and Raymond defeated M. and R. Foster, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1. Intermediate—Haff and Bellinger defeated Lewis and Buechner, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Junior—Smith and Rockafellow defeated McEwen and Hopping, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

PENN STATE BEATS LEHIGH ELEVEN, 7-0

Ewing's Forward Pass to Higgins Results in Only Touchdown in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 5.—Before a holiday crowd of 10,000, the Penn State football team downed Lehigh this afternoon by a 7 to 0 score. Outweighed fifteen pounds to the man, the Blue and White team displayed an attack that could not be stopped, and showed once more that speed is superior to weight in the modern football game.

The game was by far the best exhibition of football seen on Beaver Field this year and gave the Pennsylvania Day crowd plenty of excitement from start to finish. State sent Higgins across the line for the only touchdown of the game in the first period on a pass from Ewing from the fifteen-yard line. The ball had been advanced from State's forty-yard line to Lehigh's fifteen-yard mark when Ewing decided to try the pass. Ewing kicked an easy goal.

At no time in the first half was Lehigh in a position to score, while State on three different occasions had the ball within Lehigh's fifteen-yard zone, and once right under the shadows of the goal posts. Lehigh played an impenetrable defense when in a dangerous position, and Cahall's punting took them out of danger. In the first half the State eleven outgained Lehigh three to one on runs, though on kicks Cahall had a slight advantage. State's gains were made chiefly on runs by Berryman.

Lehigh opened the second half in a way that would not be denied, and had they been able to keep up their wonderful attack a different score might have resulted.

Receiving the ball in their own territory they advanced it by terrific plunging to State's ten-yard line. A brace by the Blue and White enabled them to take the ball on downs, and Clark kicked out of danger.

It was in the last period that Cahall's sterling work nearly scored for the South Bethlehem eleven. On long runs and wonderful plunges he was instrumental in carrying the ball to within ten yards of the State goal post and gave the State rooters several bad moments.

The real feature of the game, which was marked by only five penalties, two for State and three for Lehigh, was the work of Berryman and Higgins and the State secondary defense. The line-up:

Penn. State.	Position.	Lehigh.
Higgins	Left end	Lewis
Wood	Left tackle	Tate
Miller	Left guard	Grumbach
Painter	Centre	Scruggins
McDowell	Right guard	Pons, Ostrum
Czrneckie	Right end	Saylor
Ewing	Quarter back	Cahall
Berryman	Left half back	McGinnis
Casper	Right half back	Keady
Clark	Full back	Hahead

Touchdown—Higgins. Goal from touchdown—Ewing. Referee—Mr. McCarthy, Germantown Academy. Umpire—James Cooney, Princeton. Linesman—Mr. Geschwiss, Lafayette. Field judge—Mr. Bennis, Pennsylvania. Assistant linesman—Mr. Wardwell of State. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

NOTRE DAME AT WEST POINT

Hard Battle Between Cadets and Hoosiers Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Army camp is astir tonight on the eve of the biggest home football battle of the year, that with Notre Dame tomorrow. Coach Jesse Harper, Assistant Coach Rock, and twenty-two Notre Dame players arrived at noon today, coming direct from South Bend, Ind. The Hoosiers went to their quarters in Cullum Hall and later took lunch in the cadet mess. At 3 o'clock Harper took his men out on the "Plains" gridiron for a final workout. The Westerners ran through all their plays and did a lot of passing and kicking of the ball.

The Army's final preparations for the game consisted of a signal drill, but the coaches kept the men at top speed and the practice lasted a full hour. The cadets will present a formidable line-up against the visitors tomorrow. Both teams are in the pink of condition, their coaches said tonight, and are ready to fight hard. When asked to say something about tomorrow's prospects Coach Harper would only state that "the men are in fine trim and expect to give the Army a hard battle."

The coaches gave out their respective line-ups as follows:

Army—Neyland, left end; Parker, left tackle; Meacham, left guard; McEwan, centre; O'Hare, right guard; Captain Weyand, right tackle; Redfield, right end; Murrill, quarter back; Word, left half back; Oliphant, right half back; Coffin, full back.

Notre Dame—Edward, left end; Stephan, left tackle; Keefe, left guard; O'Donnell, centre; Captain Fitzgerald, right guard; Rydzinski, right tackle; Benjamin, right end; Phelan, quarter back; Cofall, left half back; Bergman, right half back; Bachman, full back.

Columbia's Soccer Schedule.

Columbia's soccer team will play six league games this year, and will open the season this afternoon in Philadelphia in a match with the University of Pennsylvania. Manager R. D. Franklin announced the following schedule yesterday: Nov. 6, Columbia at Pennsylvania; Nov. 8, Harvard at Columbia; Nov. 16, Princeton at Columbia; Nov. 27, Cornell at Columbia; Dec. 1, Columbia at Haverford; Dec. 4, Columbia at Yale. The Blue and White will be represented in today's game by the following eleven men: Leedel, Stone, Romeo, Hamilton, Williams, Nevitt, Loutski, Fernandez, Captain H. H. Shanholt, Schwartz, and Leung.

Military Show Events to be Closed.

In order to avoid any chance of a clash with the Amateur Athletic Union the few athletic events that will be features at the Military Show, during the week of Nov. 15, at Madison Square Garden, will be classed as closed events. Only military athletes will compete in these events, thereby relieving the A. A. U. of any jurisdiction. At the same time most of the men that will compete in these events will be the prominent athletes who happen to be members of military organizations.

Greek Strong Man to Wrestle.

Dimitrius Tofalos, the Greek athlete, actor, and holder of the world's record for heavy lifting, is the latest entry in the second international wrestling tournament which opens at the Manhattan Opera House Monday night. Tofalos has never wrestled in New York, although he has been seen in the ring in Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere in the West. Tofalos weighs 245 pounds, and has a dumbbell lifting record of 375 pounds.

STEVENS ON OHIO FIELD.

N. Y. U. in Fairly Good Condition To Play Hoboken Engineers.

With all of the regulars again in the line-up the New York University football eleven received its finishing touches yesterday for the game with the Stevens Tech. warriors today on Ohio Field. Although many of the Violet players are still nursing injuries received in the clash with Bucknell on Tuesday, all of these have recovered sufficiently for today's contest except Erwig, the right half back, who took his place in yesterday's workout for the signal drill, but is not expected to be able to last for the full time of today's game.

Coach Reilley drove the 'Varsity through a signal drill which lasted over an hour. Much attention was devoted to correcting the form of the offense, and in order to accustom the 'Varsity backs to running low, all of these players as well as the linemen came in for a drill in which the jumping standards and horizontal bar were used.

The quarter back problem is one which is giving Reilley much trouble, as neither the generalship of Manly, who has been directing the attack this season, nor Olswang, the veteran of last Fall, has proved entirely satisfactory. In the signal drill Reilley spent much of the time in coaching Manly, who apparently will begin today's contest, in the selection of plays and in the direction of the offensive tactics. The signal drill was calculated to develop speed, and accordingly Reilley gave the 'Varsity its full quota of this work with few intervals for resting. Open formations played an important part in the practice, and it was evident from the emphasis that Reilley placed upon that style of attack that he has not been satisfied with the Violet's work in this respect in the past. The complete répertoire of formations was tried out, including several passing plays which the New York team has failed to use to advantage in most of its games this Fall.

With the single exception of Erwig the Violet is in good shape for its game with the Hoboken players and looks for a repetition of last year's victory when it defeated the Stevens team by a score of 31 to 0.

The probable line-up for today's game is as follows: Waldman, left end; Williams, left tackle; Zimmerle, left guard; Talzac, centre; Sokolower, right guard; Somers, Captain, right tackle; Egan, right end; Manly, quarter back; Cann, left half back; Erwig, right half back, and Bernstein, full back.

Fordham Plays in Boston Today.

After three days of work by Coach Vaughn to get his team back into shape after its severe tussle with Georgetown last Tuesday, Fordham's reorganized eleven left for Boston early last night to play Boston College in their annual battle. The last of the preliminary work yesterday was spent in a brief signal drill and a thorough workout of the interfering tactics. No scrimmage was held, the scrub team lined up so that the exact duties of every man on each play could be easily demonstrated. McGuire, who will probably start today in Corriden's place at left end, showed an aptitude at grasping the details of his work, and if he lives up to expectations today he will be kept on the regular team for the remainder of the season. McGuire, besides being speedy, has the rangy build over 6 feet in height, with a proportionate bulk to his advantage. Against Georgetown he only played in the last quarter, but it was his work that counted for several of the Maroon and White forward in the end of the game. Fordham expects a hard earned victory today, as Boston held Holy Cross to one touchdown last week. On the other hand, since its victory over Holy Cross the team has been shot to pieces and will be much weaker today. The squad of Fordhamites which left yesterday included J. Conklin, P. Conklin, Hayden, Stahl, Corriden, May, Mulcahy, Kendrick, Benson, Lane, Treanor, Delehanty, Dunn, Morcaldi, Butler, Cantwell, Yule, Golden, Doherty, Grantfield, Coach Harry Vaughn, Manager Joe Dodin, Trainer Webber, Billy Lush, and the Faculty Director.

Columbia Plays Farmers.

Connecticut Agricultural College will be the opponents of Columbia this afternoon on South Field for the third game on the Blue and White's schedule. Although Coach Metcalf's men have two victories over St. Lawrence and Stevens to their credit, they will not enter today's game with much advantage over the team from Connecticut. Injuries have deprived Columbia of its two star players, Littauer, full back, and Jeff Healey, left tackle, and have also left the team without a dependable right half back as Wadleton, Donoho, and Mansbach will be nursing bruises and dislocated bones for a week or more. Buermeyer, the 'Varsity right end, may be assigned to play a part of the game, but Reeder will start at this position on account of Buermeyer's injuries. Kennedy will move from left guard to Healey's position and Donaldson will play in Kennedy's regular place. Cochrane, who returned to practice last week after a two weeks' absence because of ineligibility, will be at right half back and will alternate with Captain Simonds in doing the punting. Monroe will start at full back and may be replaced by Rosen late in the game.

Tigers' Fourth Crew Wins Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton's fourth 'Varsity crew finished the Fall practice season of the Tiger crews here today by winning the main event of the Fall regatta. The first 'Varsity trailed in a poor third, two lengths behind the winners. The winners of the event had a handicap of 67 seconds, but more important was the fact that they picked a course through smooth water, while the first crew had rough sailing. The second 'Varsity was second, a length and a half behind the winners, while the junior 'Varsity was last. In the novice race, the second event of the afternoon, three freshman crews rowed against an upper class crew. One of the combinations formed from first year men won the race by a length and a half. The upper class men were second. No times were taken for any of the races, which were held over a course of 1¼ miles.

Notes for the Boxers.

Buck Crouse of Pittsburgh and "Soldier" Johnny Shaw will be the principals in the ten-round wind up tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club. Crouse recently defeated Jack "Al McCoy in eight rounds. Shaw hails from Fort Hamilton. A return match has been arranged for Johnny Fisse of New Orleans and Frankie Daly. One week ago they boxed an interesting ten-round draw. The third ten-round contest will be between Pinty Burns and Johnny Russell.

Two ten-round bouts are scheduled tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Soldier Bartfield, the United States Army welterweight champion, and Young Dave Kurtz of Newark are booked for the wind up, while Jimmy Murray, the battling Italian, and Teddy Jacobs of the east side will furnish the semi-wind up. Bert Spencer and Jack Dunn will appear in the curtain raiser.

Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight boxer, and Sailor Maher of Long Island will clash in the feature event next Monday night at the Olympic Club of Harlem. In the second ten-round contest Willie Jackson of Harlem and Billy Fitzsimmons will be the contestants. Eddie Smith of Yorkville and Bobby Collins of Philadelphia are booked for the first bout.

Manager Weismantel of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will run a double bill on Monday. In the afternoon he will stage the fourth series of semi-professional tryout bouts, with ten-round engagements between Josh Matthews and Young Bruno and Young Brady and Young Gorman. Joe Borrell of Philadelphia and K. O. Sweeney will figure in the leading bout in the evening show. Dutch Brandt and Battling Lahn and Jack Toland and Johnny (Kid) Alberts will complete the attraction.

RISLEY AND STEINER OPPONENTS IN GOLF

Victor in Semi-Final Likely to Win Lakewood Tournament Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 5.—Maurice E. Risley, the Atlantic City golfer, continued his winning streak in the Lakewood Fall tournament by disposing of J. H. Ford of Buffalo in the first round of match play 3 up and 2 to play, and in the afternoon he beat Frederick Snare, the President of the Havana Golf Club, by the margin of 3 and 2.

Risley got the jump on Ford by laying him a dead stymie on the first hole, and turned for home 4 up. After the sixth hole Risley failed to win another hole during the round and had his margin reduced by one hole when Ford won the twelfth with a par 4. At the turn in the afternoon match with Snare, Risley led by 3 holes, but Snare won the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth holes in succession and squared the match. On the fourteenth hole Snare laid Risley a dead stymie, and in going around it Risley's ball hit a piece of eel grass and rolled in the cup for a win. This so unnerved Snare that he took three putts on the next green and Risley clinched the match by sinking a mashie shot for a win from off the green.

Harold Steiner, the Inwood golfer, beat Dr. Haight of Massap

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...438 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Hector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1915.

TO GUARD A NATION'S RIGHTS.

The substance of the plans for strengthening our land defenses has now been placed clearly before the people. The bills which are to be presented at the opening of the next session of Congress will contain no matter that is not included in the comprehensive and coherent statement issued last night by the Secretary of War. This comprises not only a complete summary of the plans, but a reasonable explanation of the form they have taken and their limitations. In preparing to strengthen the land defenses of this country it was, first of all, needful not to weaken those of its outlying possessions. The garrisons at Panama, Porto Rico, and the Philippines must be maintained and their possible need of reinforcements kept in view. Constitutional and other legal restrictions also must be taken into consideration. It would not be advisable, if it were possible at this time, to amend the organic law of the nation for military purposes. Immediate identical legislation in forty-eight States is out of the question. Secretary GARRISON frankly admits that by disregarding all legal impediments and taking no heed of popular sentiment it would be possible to devise a military program as sound in theory which might promise the best results. Obviously we cannot have such a program. We must recognize facts. In the circumstances, no apology whatever is required for the Administration's program. It provides amply for preparedness; it misses no precaution to be taken under existing conditions.

Already the preposterous complaint has been heard that the Administration is inclined to sneer at the regular establishment. Some of the weaker Republicans, it seems, cherish the foolish idea that a demand for a large permanent army can be made a political issue. But the nation is traditionally hostile to such an establishment, while it will cordially support the plan of President WILSON to provide for only such an increase in the regular army as is actually needed. Its total membership will be 141,843, and this number will include all the branches, the Quartermaster, Hospital, and Medical corps, as well as the fighting troops, and the officers as well as the enlisted men. It has been customary to omit the noncombatants in estimating the numerical strength of the army, and that omission has Congressional sanction. But the full number is necessarily given when the increase in the appropriation is to be considered. The numerical strength of the army at present, including all branches and grades, is 108,000. With the larger number we can have ten additional regiments of infantry, making forty in all, four of Field Artillery, making ten in all, and fifteen new companies of Engineers, making twenty-six in all. The present Coast Artillery companies, when reinforced according to the plans, will constitute fifty-two regiments, while provisions are made for four aerial squadrons. These additions to the forces will be made within two years. When they are completed our coasts will be well guarded and there will be a workable mobile force of more than 50,000 thoroughly trained soldiers within the continental United States. Details of the plan for the second army of citizen soldiers, to be recruited throughout the country and organized in geographical divisions, are already familiar. This is the nearest approach to the extolled Swiss system which we can hope to reach in a country in which compulsory service is out of the question, in which the Federal Government can exercise no control over the common schools, and in which there are now, and always have been, State soldiers trained for national service in an emergency. The organization of the Continental Army of trained citizens will not interfere with the development of the National Guard. The annual Federal appropriation for the Guard is to be increased by nearly $4,000,000 and there will be no relaxation of such Federal supervision over its training as the laws permit. Continental Army men are to enlist for six years, but their brief periods of intensive training will be limited to the first three years and they will be thereafter furloughed on call.

No detail of importance has been overlooked, and provisions are to be made for the necessary additional officers and for bringing influence to bear on employers throughout the country to encourage the participation of young men in the plan of national defense. More than this can not be done. If the spirit of patriotism cannot be stirred from farthest East to farthest West, if the people cannot be made to comprehend the necessity of sacrificing some of their comfort and gains for the sake of the nation, the work of preparing for adequate defense will be sadly hampered. But authentic advices from many of the States indicate that the nation is thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation. The estimated cost of the reinforcements and the provisions for a permanent supply of munitions will reach $182,717,086 the first year and be somewhat increased in the second and third years, but thereafter the annual requirements will not greatly exceed $182,000,000. The present annual appropriation for the army is about $101,000,000. Knowledge that the co-operation is assured, in case of emergency, of skilled engineers, bridge builders, and transportation experts in civil life, that steps have been taken to secure a rapid mobilization of such men when needed, is most encouraging. One of the compromises made, doubtless after careful consideration, is the decision to retain for the present all the existing garrisoned posts. Many of them could well be spared, and in that way it would be possible to save $5,000,000. The undesirable location of some is freely admitted. But Mr. GARRISON says that under the new arrangement he can find use for them all and we must be content. The plan is otherwise wholly reasonable and it is one that can and will be put into execution with very little, if any, alteration.

To the few remaining, but vociferous, pacifists it will, of course, be a bitter pill. Mr. BRYAN will continue to rage and imagine a vain thing. He began his campaign of opposition yesterday, and began it with the assertion that this simple military plan for defense only is "a reversal of our national policy." President WILSON last Thursday night declared that it was "in accordance with our national traditions," and the President spoke advisedly. With Mr. BRYAN'S "sorrow and concern" we deeply sympathize, but he must stick to facts if he expects to get a sober hearing.

THE DRYS.

A prohibition amendment was beaten in Ohio Tuesday by a majority estimated at only some 40,000 votes. In view of the fact that Ohio communities are able to have prohibition or license under local option and of the additional fact that the State has a large population of German origin, the strength of the Buckeye prohibitionists this year seems remarkable. That prohibition can ever be enforced steadily in cities like Cleveland and Cincinnati will hardly be believed by anybody not an enthusiastic Dry, careless of little matters like local habit and sentiment and human nature. A revivification of prohibition activity has been expected as a reflex of the Russian prohibition of vodka and various restrictions on drinking adopted in other European countries. A campaign for total abstinence as a promoter of health and efficiency and a reducer of the cost of living would be intelligible and sensible; to apply in the United States something of the summary methods of Russia in dealing with the favorite amusement of the mujik seems more than a little incongruous. But our prohibitionists are always convinced and hopeful, and their vote in Ohio and the increased, though still meagre, vote of their candidate for Governor in Massachusetts fill their hearts with joy.

They can "point with pride" to the growing number of Dry States. Nine, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, are already Dry. Four more, Colorado, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, become Dry next year. It is to be remembered, however, that prohibition is a name rather than a fact in some of these. In Maine, unless many natives and visitors have been deceived by their own noses and palates, that which profiteth not is not hard to find. And some of the new "prohibition" laws simply fix a man's or family's allowance, so much hard, and so much milder, stuff in a month. A sort of license prohibition, prohibition limited.

THE SEAMEN'S LAW AT WORK.

An Executive order has been issued suspending, as regards foreign-built ships admitted to American registry, the safety at sea provisions of the seamen's act. Also Secretary REDFIELD goes to the limit of his discretion to save the law by enforcing it only nominally. The other day he was suitably scornful regarding those shipowners who would not wait to see how the law would work. Now he is equally scornful regarding those who think that he can tell how the law will work on the first day of its operation. The gift of prophecy is not his, he says, and his limited experience with a law still in its first week prevents his speaking fluently about it. There are others less backward. Certificated seamen are scarce, and, therefore, worth more money. The Seamen's Union thinks that deckhands previously worth $30, and glad to get it, are worth $35 to $40 when certificated. Since uncertificated seamen are unlawful the union is in a good position to enforce its demands. Of course, if crews cost more, freight and passengers must pay more for the service. "We are contemplating raising passenger rates," says the President of a leading lake transportation company.

Nobody need be surprised. These are the objects and results of the law. It appears to be based on the theory that wages can be raised by making men scarce and jobs dear in the manner of certain requirements of licenses in other trades. It never has been shown that these requirements benefited anybody except those whose wages were raised at the expense of others prevented from working, and with the incidental advantage of making it easier to win strikes. No such laws are designed to cheapen transportation or promote commerce.

There always are objectors to such beneficent laws, and it is a rare day now when some of them are not put on the record. There was published yesterday the dissent of the Chamber of Commerce, after remarks by SETH LOW with special application to the Administration's Government Shipping bill. Private capital will not compete with the taxing power, he said, and perhaps $50 of private capital may be deterred for each $1 that the Government contributes. The chamber is preparing an alternative bill for presentation to Congress as a rival of the Administration bill when it is revived with the frank admission of its chief promoter, Secretary MCADOO, that if Government shipping cannot be run profitably the Government ought to assume the loss for the sake of the general good. Congress has never shown any particular interest in what is said or done by Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce and other conspirators against what politicians propose. For that reason it is possible that the recommendation of a politician may be more influential.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is of the opinion that this Democratic law should be repealed. In his view, after conversations with shipowners and seamen, the law puts "an unwarranted burden upon shipping interests at the time of all times when American shipping should be encouraged so that fresh capital would be induced to enter the shipping business." There are better authorities about shipping than Chairman MCCOMBS, but there are few better judges of what a law is worth in votes. Congress might be willing to see shipping prostrated for the sake of seamen, but not at party expense. When the bills for bad laws are to be paid in votes lost Congressmen can tell a hawk from a handsaw when the difference is pointed out by experts. They were thinking of votes when they passed the La Follette law, and they may think about votes when they repeal it. The "union card group" has its work cut out for it at the next session.

THE RUDE INTRUSION OF J. R. MANN.

Into the happy, innocent, prattling parade of the favorite sons, the Little Lord Fauntleroys of the Republican Party, there bursts a coarse, grown-up person, and their pretty, piping little flutings are drowned out by a bass voice—one of the few bass voices that the Republican Party has heard in recent years. It emerges from the sturdy lungs of JAMES R. MANN, one of the few men in public life who acts invariably as if he believed that common sense is a better political asset than taffy. If that virile voice does not wake the party up from its dream and make it stop its favorite-son nonsense, take serious thought to itself, and send its crop of Little Rollo favorite sons about their business, it has another lesson to learn in 1916 like the one it learned in 1912.

The Republican Party, its House leader harshly informs it, has "no walk-away" and "cannot win with a two-spot." Mr. MANN being an Illinoisan, he selects the Illinois favorite son, Senator SHERMAN, as an example of what he means, but his description is inclusive of the whole score or more of favorite sons. There was a boom for MANN himself, and he himself squelched it. "The bee never got into my bonnet," he truthfully says. He is not talking for Illinois, but for the party in the nation, whose official leader in the House he is.

He has seen many Presidents at close range. In ordinary times, he says, it does not take rare wisdom or statesmanship to be a President; "but when the next President is "elected he must be a leader of men "and the leader of the nation." These are not ordinary times. "What "we ought to do is to be out trying "to find the man who will make the "best President for the country." Astonishing doctrine; not to find the best candidate, but the best President; we happen to be living in a time when that really is the right politics, for once.

Beneath this blast of icy common sense the little orchestra of favorite sons shrivels away into murmurs. "This is not the silly season," says MANN of Chicago; "we have got to do our best." He specifies, as examples of the kind of men he means, men who are not "two-spots," such names as ROOSEVELT and ROOT, adding, however, that ROOSEVELT is "ineligible at this time." Listening to this true talk from the one Republican on whom Uncle JOE CANNON'S horse-sense seems to have descended, one wonders whether the Republican Party has wisdom enough left to listen to him, and whether the favorite sons have enough civic spirit and desire for party success to pack up their tea-things and their Teddy bears and subside into a becoming and patriotic silence.

THE NEW AMERICA.

"There is too much of a tendency today" in the United States, says former President TAFT, "to despise and criticise conditions and to speak of "an atmosphere of injustice in the "country. This is not justified. Conditions are better than certain people "are trying to make them." That there has been, and still survives, such a tendency, that much of the last fifteen years has been characterized by bitter, destructive, often unjust criticism of many American institutions, cannot be denied. The American people have been housecleaning. The process has been accompanied with a good deal of scolding, but much good, as well as some harm, has been done.

For some years the regulation of "big business," the putting of a hook into the jaws of corporations, engaged the energies of Congresses, Legislatures, and politicians. In Congress and in many States there was, in some there may yet be, the will to follow the fierce and dismal preachments of the professional "muckrakers," to treat successful enterprise as a crime, to regard dishonesty as the normal accompaniment or inspiration of business, to fetter transportation and trade. To put some capitalist "in jail" was the watchword of many demagogues and newspapers. Pretty much everything in the United States was examined hastily and denounced roundly by the oracles of the saffron press, the sociologists, economists, and minor prophets of the magazines, by the orators and public men who never fail to try to "give the people what they want."

Well, for a good while the people seemed to want to get a sensation out of the supposed abounding corruption of their business and politics. There was a sort of national spree of exaggeration, suspicion, and self-humiliation. Americans like to "do a thing up brown." They almost took a pride in their own wickedness. Everything had gone or was going to the worst. Political platforms thundered. Congresses harpooned the leviathan of "monopoly." Politicians looking for votes stole one another's "issues," outbid one another in the collection of evils and reforms, introduced, or tried to introduce, "direct" government, bewhacked the courts, did their best to persuade the people that plutocracy, injustice, and robbery of the poor prevailed. The Federal Constitution was a piece of hopeless Bourbonism. The country's destination was perdition.

Meanwhile many actual abuses were corrected. The ethical standards of "big business" were notably improved. If, in the passion for regulation and restriction, some unwise or excessive legislation was put upon the statute books, the courts and a returning sense of justice in the people were the correctives. In time, even "big business" found friends. In lawmaking and administration the old, hot, ignorant, crusading spirit is grown perceptibly lukewarm. "New occasions" have brought "new duties." Since the war began the gravest interests of national self-respect and self-preservation have been uppermost in the public mind. The problems of the new United States are almost entirely of business, foreign and domestic. To promote in every honorable, practical way that business is become the necessary American policy. Moreover, the war has enforced upon the nation the indispensability of preparedness. There has been a national revival of patriotism. That goes with an increased feeling of national pride. The critics have given up criticising, or, if they can't give it up, nobody heeds them. Gone is the depressed America that in sackcloth and ashes bewailed its sins, sitting meekly under the pulpits of the muckrakers. Instead there is a proud, confident, united America, which has won a greater place in the world, which puts by her lingering provincialism, which means to be equal to all the opportunities and readjustments that are to come.

The tendency of which Mr. TAFT speaks has been too common. It has passed, or is passing.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Looks Like a Persecution.

So persistent as well as so vigorous have been the efforts to remove THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE from his position as Warden of Sing Sing Prison that it is natural to seek the motives of those who are conducting these activities. With a single exception, they are not known as men with any particular knowledge of or interest in the problem of prison reform, but it is of course conceivable that, whether wisely or unwisely, they are endeavoring to end a management of Sing Sing sincerely believed by them to be wrong in principle and injurious in its effects. If this is true, however, the opponents of Mr. OSBORNE are unfortunate in that all they do gives, not only to his avowed friends and supporters, but to many others who view with distrust and apprehension his methods of prison management, something between a suspicion and a conviction that he has been and is the object of a persecution much more closely related to politics than to penology.

This is apparently the impression that has been made upon the mind of Governor WHITMAN, for he, while not protecting the Warden from frequently recurring annoyances and interferences as firmly as would a Governor thoroughly confident that all is well at the prison, nevertheless has repeatedly declared himself on Mr. OSBORNE'S side rather than against him. The Governor's latest statement on the subject, as reported, is: "I think that the whole plan of Mr. OSBORNE should have a full trial. Until many more things than have been thus far brought out have been proved, it is far from a failure."

This is a little vague, and the Governor, like so many others, seems to labor under the delusion that Mr. OSBORNE'S "plan" is one quite new and is getting its first "trial" in Sing Sing. It is nothing of the sort, but one that for years has been followed in other prisons with varying degrees of success. Supt. RILEY knows that, even if the Governor doesn't, and perhaps the most serious ground for criticising Mr. OSBORNE is that he has not been able to "get along" with a superior whose reputation as a prison reformer is generally considered well earned. That he could not may say something as to the Warden, but it tells nothing as to the merits or demerits of the "plan."

As for the Diedling report, the rumors as to its contents are not of a nature to indicate that it is anything more serious than an overemphasized account of ordinary and inevitable prison episodes.

Untrained, But Not Incompetent.

When BRAND WHITLOCK was made Minister to Belgium, the appointment was probably viewed by most observers who gave it any consideration as illustrating anew the queer American habit of selecting men for diplomatic positions for reasons quite other than the possession of known capacity, acquired through training and experience, for performing the duties and meeting the requirements of such posts.

Mr. WHITLOCK had made his name known pretty well all over the country before he went abroad, but it was as a Mayor of "advanced" ideas, and none of his activities had been of a sort in which diplomats are supposed to engage. Whoever had thought it worth while to seek the reason for his selection would probably have looked for it in the complexities of politics, State and national. Yet Mr. WHITLOCK went over to Belgium and within a few months he was confronted with a situation that demanded the exercise by him of much diplomatic skill, properly so called and of the very highest quality. That he has shown it from the very beginning of the war is a matter of unanimous agreement by all who have had occasion to test his abilities, and it was not till the other day that even the German press found excuse for speaking critically of a man whose every instinct must have led him to entertain the strongest disapproval of practically everything done by Germany in that unhappy country.

Somehow Mr. WHITLOCK managed to earn the enthusiastic admiration of the Belgians and the high appreciation of those in charge of relief work in which, among others, avowed enemies of the Germans were participating, while at the same time he won something more than the tolerance of the invaders, naturally suspicious in the beginning of his motives and acts. This was truly an amazing achievement—or would have been if every now and then, in the past, an American Ambassador or Minister, the product of a selection no more promising than the one that sent Mr. WHITLOCK to Belgium, had not manifested a like ability to meet difficult emergencies without help from anything except natural endowment.

That not all of them have done so we know lamentably well, but the failures are forgotten, and the successes, beginning with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ending with the Toledo Mayor, are remembered.

Facing a Grave Charge Now.

It will be highly interesting to see what happens to the sometime Town Clerk of Haverstraw, now that his long evasion of the police is ended and the authorities of Rockland County have a chance again to bring him into court.

Why CLEARY should have deemed it necessary to flee so far and to stay away so long is more than a little mysterious, at least to others than the inhabitants of that county, for it seemed unlikely that where such a killing as that of young NEWMAN could go unpunished, anything was to be feared because of an "irregularity" in town accounts amounting to only $10,000.

But CLEARY may know his neighbors better than outsiders do—may know that while the Rocklanders see no great harm in the use of a pistol by a political boss in the settlement of his family affairs, they do not view with like composure the discovery that tax money had been going astray.

That is, indeed, a different matter. It would be held serious anywhere.

A Quotation In Doubt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During my absence from the city, while attending the National Council of Congregational Churches at New Haven, you published a letter from John J. Burke, editor of The Catholic World, in which he challenged me to give the volume and page of The Catholic World from which I quoted: "Education must be controlled by Roman Catholic authorities, even to war and bloodshed."

I naturally suppose Father Burke's only object is to find out whether I really have the volume and page of The Catholic World in which the quotation from it is found. I will state directly that I have not. I have written for it. I have three different books and pamphlets which contain this special quotation, but none of them gives the volume or page reference. I quoted from a small book entitled "The Church of Rome in American Politics," a book sent me some years ago from Washington, D. C., by a friend. On its cover are these words: "With permission to reprint, in whole or in part." On Page 8 of this little book you will find the quotations I made. There are a number of others on Pages 7 and 10.

WILLIAM MILTON HEGS.
New York, Nov. 3 1915.

GERMANY!

The earth and its fullness were thine!
Not a place so remote,
Not a vessel afloat,
But welcomed the sons of the Rhine.
In science and music and art,
All thy banners, unfurled,
Caught the eyes of the world,
And found a response in each heart.

Now, caged by the limits of war,
Thy soul, like a beast,
Rages West and then East,
With horror and hate in its roar;
And, led by the demon of Gain,
In the height of thy power,
With thy commerce in flower,
Thou hast reaped but a harvest of slain!

MABEL URMY SEARES.

ENGLAND CAN AFFORD NO MORE MEN, SAYS ARNOLD BENNETT.

Food Prices No Doubt Will End the War, Not Decisive Battles in the Field, and England's Duty Is to Preserve Her Economic Fabric by Limiting the Number of Her Soldiers.

By ARNOLD BENNETT.

The six weeks' trial recruiting campaign has now begun. The demand was for 30,000 recruits a week, subsequently increased to 35,000 a week. If these numbers are obtained, however, the conscriptionists will not be a whit more satisfied than they were before. Mr. Amery started the first week of the campaign by a letter, prominently situated in The Times, stating candidly that even if Lord Derby's efforts collected 75,000 recruits a week, or even half a million in the six weeks, the voluntary system would still be a failure, and demanding that the machinery for conscription be set up—not at the end of November, but at once. Without making any reply to my criticisms of his previous article in The Times, in which he held that from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 more men could be obtained without interfering with munitions or crippling any essential industry, Mr. Amery blandly renews this strange contention, and in effect argues that if Lord Derby cannot produce the whole lot in six weeks, voluntaryism is condemned and conscription must take its place. It is difficult to realize that a responsible Member of Parliament should write this kind of thing, or that a responsible newspaper should print it, but there it is—published! Only one word could successfully describe it, and I will not use the word.

Lord Derby's energy, enthusiasm, and common sense deserve nothing but sympathy. The campaign is the expression of the national will, and therefore I hope for its success. Nevertheless, I hope also that by the end of November, or soon after, the country will have come to see that further recruiting is a grave mistake, and a method not of winning the war but of botching it. A fortnight ago I said that in the opinion of very competent authorities—an opinion which I shared—the army was now quite as large as it ought to be. Some correspondents seem to have been staggered by this statement and to suspect that at heart I desire an inconclusive peace. Hence, I will give the arguments in favor of the view. If some of them are trite, at least they cannot be too often repeated.

We are spending five millions a day on the war. We are paying less than a million a day toward the war. This state of affairs might continue almost indefinitely if (1) our confidence in victory remained absolutely unimpaired, and (2) the State was getting all the required goods from its own citizens. But the State is not getting all the required goods from its own citizens. It is notoriously getting goods in immense quantities from foreign countries, chiefly from America.

These goods have to be paid for. If they are not paid for the supply will cease and there will be a financial catastrophe.

How are they to be paid for? Ultimately they can only be paid for by our exports. They are not being paid for by our exports. In the first half of this year (and since then things have assuredly not improved) imports had increased by £53,000,000, or 14 per cent., and exports had decreased by £72,000,000, or 28 per cent., while reexports had decreased by £8,000,000, or 13 per cent. In the first half of 1914 we imported £72,000,000 worth of food alone. In the first half of 1915 we imported £109,000,000 worth—an increase of £37,000,000. It is plain that we are more than ever dependent on foreign countries, and chiefly on America, for the mere continuance of life. If the first half of the year is any guide there will be an excess of imports over exports of £400,000,000 on the year. This difference, allowing for our contra account for shipping, has to be found somehow. We can't simply ignore it. It is made up of a number of invoices sent out by creditors who want their money and will insist on receiving it. How has the account been squared hitherto?

Well, take America. The account has been squared partly by the sale to Americans of securities. A prominent firm of Anglo-American bankers puts the transfer of securities to America since the opening of war at £200,000,000 on balance. This way of squaring can not go on for long, and it is now almost at an end. The account has been squared also by the new loan. But the account has not been fully squared, as is proved by the tremendous depreciation of the pound sterling in America; and it will be less and less squared as time passes. The new loan, large as it is, has not improved the value of the pound sterling in America. A pound sterling was worth $4.68 five weeks ago, and it is worth $4.68 today. Our debt to America is steadily and rapidly increasing.

You point to our vast reserves of capital estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand millions. But if the reserve was a million millions it wouldn't help us to pay America unless it could be liquidated in a form which America wanted. I am a capitalist. I possess a house. But the house is of no earthly use to an American creditor. Such securities owned by us as America has a fancy for America has already, in the main, bought, and the rest of our capital is useless for the purpose of paying debts to her. Could we not raise another loan in America? We might, but it is extremely doubtful. We wanted £200,000,000 on the first loan; we tried for £200,000,000, for £150,000,000, for £140,000,000; we could not get more than £100,000,000, do what we would. Could we not send gold to America? In the first place, America does not want English sovereigns. They are useless to her save as a security; she cannot employ them. And even if it were not so, our available gold is relatively a trifle. Last week the Bank of England had under £60,000,000 in stock. And in order to part with that it would be necessary to suspend the Bank act, an operation which would send prices flying. As things are we know what our paper is worth, because all of us who hold it can go to the Bank of England and exchange it for a fixed quantity of gold. If you suspend the Bank act you remove this privilege and bulwark; the consequences would be ghastly; they would about equal the capture of Paris by the Germans.

Conclusion: the situation is very grave. All that can be done is to make every effort to keep imports as low as possible, and to increase exports to the utmost of our power. And the way to do this is to reduce the consumption of imports by the strictest economy, to work our hardest industrially, and to set free both labor and savings for the benefit of the country.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, made the most important speech on the war that I have read for months. It was much longer than the present article, but no London newspaper gave it even a column. It should be read in full. (See the official "Parliamentary Debates," Oct. 13; price, 3d.) It dealt exclusively with finance, which, for Britain, is, if we could only grasp it, the paramount aspect of the war. Mr. Montagu told the truth, and he told it plainly and fully. He showed that the war is costing two-thirds of our entire national income.

Mr. Montagu's remedy for the inevitably approaching crisis was that every citizen should set aside half of his income for the national use. This was the best Mr. Montagu could do. And it was exceedingly futile. For the majority of citizens the total of their income is the total of their expenditure. At least half of them could not live and maintain their physical efficiency on less than their present expenditure. As regards the rest, what would the reduction of expenditure by one-half mean? It would mean, among other things, taking a very much smaller house or flat, with a fat time for furniture removers and a rapid dearth of small houses and flats. (This phenomenon has already occurred to a certain extent in London.) It would mean margarine for butter, rabbit for meat, threadbare clothes, hourly stinting, hourly discomfort. I seem to hear the middle-class citizen saying: "My lease isn't up, and even if it was, why should I move into a smaller house?" The answer is that he should move into a smaller house in order to save Belgium, and to "do in" German militarism. The answer is not convincing enough. Perhaps it ought to be. But it isn't. It might be, if every citizen could be convinced that every other citizen would join him in self-sacrifice; but he cannot be so convinced. Citizens will economize a little, and taxation can force them to economize a lot more, but no conceivable device will force them to economize in a degree at all commensurate with the need, so long as the British fleet exists and this island is secure. That is quite certain. Thus there is no remedy for the catastrophic evil. The best we can hope for is to palliate it, and by so doing to endure longer than Germany.

And at this tremendous juncture the recruiter supervenes. His minimum demand is 35,000 men per week, his maximum is 2,000,000 in six weeks. Let us take the minimum. According to calculations, a soldier costs the State about £138 a year, on the average, and an industrial worker produces £100 of goods or service a year, on the average. Thus for every man recruited the State is reducing its earning power by £100 a year and increasing its expenditure by £138 a year. And if 35,000 recruits are obtained weekly, the national balance at the end is robbed of £8,155,000 weekly, or £424,000,000 a year. You seldom or never see these figures or any reference to them in conscriptionist literature or in voluntary recruiting literature either. What you see is references to slackers. It would be too much to say that there are absolutely no slackers among us. There may be a few, but their number is infinitesimal, and they are the worst sort of slackers—the incorrigible. They may safely be neglected. No voluntary system of recruiting would catch them. To recruit them forcibly would merely be to transfer to the State the cost of maintaining their conscienceless inefficiency. Further, although all luxury trades are suffering intensely, there may be. I admit, a few good men working in them who ought to be working elsewhere. But the least expensive way of shifting these men is to ruin luxury trades by taxation. It may be asserted positively that every new recruit means increased expenditure for the State, and that nearly every new recruit means a loss of income to the State.

The State cannot afford new recruits; that is the naked truth. The proof that it cannot afford new recruits and that a continued stream of new recruits will hasten a calamity is in the imports and exports figures, and it cannot be gainsaid. Why, then, are new recruits demanded? For two reasons. First, voluntaryists have to compete with conscriptionists, and there is a general shortsighted and fatal tendency to find safety in numbers, to count heads, without looking beyond the heads. The other reason is a departmental reason. Lord Kitchener is head of a department. As such he views the war from one aspect only—the purely military aspect. If you talk to him about rates of exchange and rises in price, he naturally answers: "I know nothing about that. I want men, and I must have them." At this point the influence of the Cabinet as a whole must come in, and a modus vivendi be established. And the influence of the Cabinet as a whole will be governed by the feeling of the country as a whole—that is, by public opinion, which is the sole source of the authority of Lord Kitchener and of every member of the Government. Let us hope, therefore, that public opinion will instruct itself.

What citizens have to grasp is that no nation can do more than it can. If the French Minister of War were to say: "I want 2,000,000 more men of military age to win the war, and I must have them," nature's response would be: "You can't have them, because they don't exist." In Britain the men may exist, but they cannot do more than they are already doing to help in the war. It would be as wise to recruit infantry from artillery as to continue recruiting from our population. You can cut a piece from one end of a yard of cloth and sew it on to the other end, but the result will be less than a yard of cloth, and patched cloth at that. It is now admitted that with a population of 45,000,000 we are maintaining an army of 3,000,000 of our own soldiers, and (by our supplies) 3,000,000 allied soldiers as well. No other nation is doing as much in proportion to population. The war is costing Germany, with a population of 70,000,000, £4,000,000 a day, or 1s. 1½d. per day per head. It is costing us, with a population of 45,000,000, £5,000,000 a day, or 2s. 8d. per head. Our burden is thus double Germany's already. For heaven's sake, let us absorb this simple fact into our intelligence, and then remember that the recruitment now being asked for involves ultimately a further discrepancy between income and expenditure of considerably over £1,000,000 a day!

If it be urged, as it everlastingly is urged, that military necessity must dominate everything else, I agree. But military necessity is a large and comprehensive term. Our first military necessity is a national civilian determination not to make peace until the objects of war have been attained. Without this, all else is useless. Our second military necessity is munitions for the allied armies, and food and other necessaries of life for British civilians. It is utterly certain from the figures that in so far as you now increase the army, either you will decrease munitions or you will decrease food and other necessaries for civilians (by decreasing the power to pay for them), or both. And incidentally you will court a financial panic. Apart from any panic, prices will rise and continue to rise—partly because the supply will be inadequate for efficient existence, and partly because an atmosphere of excessive credit always inflates prices. Prices will rise more and more quickly until they reach a point which entails actual privation and acute inconvenience. Then the national volition to win will be impaired; peace will be desired; and the bottom will inevitably fall out of the whole military machine, for the bottom is moral. The essential character of the war, after fourteen months, is plain. It is a war of obstinacy. It is a war of sticking it. It is not, and will not be, a war of smashing and decisive victories in the field. Quite probably food prices will end the war. Quite probably the grand strategy is to keep our prices lower than Germany's. Anyhow, if you overthrow our financial system, already strained to the limit of safety, you burst up the whole show for all the Allies.

THE EAST SIDE VOTE.

Suffragists Got Their Best Support from the Foreign Born.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interview with Mrs. Blatch has appeared in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Nov. 4, in which there appears to be criticism of the support given by the foreign-born voters in the election of Nov. 2 to the suffrage amendment. It is possible that, in the exhaustion following the extraordinarily active and capable campaign which she led, she did not thoroughly analyze the vote that was cast on the east side. I feel that I am in a position to speak with probably greater authority on this subject and beg for a place in your paper to correct any false impression that may have been created through the interview.

The women who watched or took part in the election of Tuesday are unanimous in their appreciation of the great courtesy that was extended to them. During the day nothing but consideration was shown in the polling places on the lower east side. There was no humiliation whatever in the position in which the women found themselves other than the general humiliation that educated, adult people must feel when they are disfranchised.

Analysis of the vote on the east side, from the First to the Twelfth Assembly District, shows a comparatively favorable acceptance of the extension of democracy and one that those who know the east side fully expected. With the exception of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, which gave a majority of 70, no other part of the city did as well. In fact, the Sixth gave us the highest majority in the city. The First Assembly District, largely American-born, of Anglo-Saxon descent, did vote a majority against us of 1,454. But the eastern section of the Second Assembly District gave in many polling places a majority for the cause, though this was offset by the western section of the district, where the native and the Anglo-Saxon naturalized citizens live. The Fourth Assembly District, on the other hand, which is considered "very foreign" was lost by only 221 votes, and the Eighth Assembly District, "a solid - - sign vote," was lost by 64 votes only, he Tenth by 581, and the Twelfth by 835.

I feel quite sure that all of the women who participated in the election have a reassurance of their faith in democracy because of their experience on Tuesday. The people on the east side who voted for the suffrage amendment in such large numbers were ready to begin the campaign after the polls closed. And none of us is disheartened, but, on the contrary, inspired to put forth greater effort in the future.

LILLIAN D. WALD.
New York, Nov. 4, 1915.

What Is an Honorable Discharge?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have served in the United States Army and received two honorable discharges. Now that I have been trained in all branches of the service I thought I had enough and have been trying to get a position in civil life, which seems hopeless. I appeal through your paper for thousands of others who are in the same position as myself. I have come across several honorably discharged soldiers. When I asked them if they would return to the service their answer was, "Never again." Some make the remark that they would rather starve first. And I don't blame them in the least, as after you serve your Government, whether in war or peace, you get no preference in securing a position.

A few days ago I applied to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a position and asked the man in charge if there was any preference for honorably discharged soldiers. He said, "No." I then remarked, "That's what credit you get for serving your country." He laughed and said, "It serves you right for enlisting," or words to that effect. This is one good reason the Government has such a hard time to get men to fill the ranks of our small army. What are they going to do about the proposed larger army?

EDWARD UNGER.
New York, Oct. 28, 1915.

MERELY BONE BLACK.

The Animal Charcoal of German Science Is Really Very Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I noticed an article headed "Animal Charcoal Absorbs Bacteria." This is claimed to be a discovery of German chemists. While it may be new to the Germans it is well known here, and quite some data has been available upon the subject for a number of years.

Animal charcoal is known commercially as bone black. It is a good absorbent of bacteria up to a certain degree, after which it simply harbors bacteria and actually seems to breed them. For this reason a powerful cathartic is necessary after having taken the charcoal. For many years old sea Captains have used bone black in their drinking water when they have been making Southern ports, for if it is changed often enough it is quite effective as a preventive of typhus, cholera, and those diseases prevailing in the tropical climates.

The German professors have translated the knowledge of all nations into their own language, and the Germans have oftentimes made improvements upon the basic ideas or patents of other nations. But when I see advertised a great German discovery or patent I look for the source elsewhere.

It is easy to count the great inventions or discoveries, which have revolutionized our ways of living, such as steam power, electricity, telegraph, telephone, wireless, and, last but not least, the fact that germs are the cause of disease. Not one of the above is the discovery of a German. C. S. S.
New York, Oct. 30, 1915.

Where the Germans Will Come Out

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does Gertrude Atherton think the Germans consider this war when she writes: "What of the armies that go in, but never come out?" They will come out—at the other end. They evidently do not believe in the policy of the Russians, who "return," in

TUXEDO COLONISTS VIE IN FLORAL SHOW

Mrs. John M. Mitchell Wins Gold Medal for Best Two Chrysanthemum Blooms.

PRIZE TO MRS. H. H. ROGERS

Her Exhibit of Orchids the Best—H. M. Tilford Takes Trophy for Group of Miscellaneous Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The annual flower exhibition of the Tuxedo Horticultural Society opened at Tuxedo Club this afternoon. The exhibition in chrysanthemums was the largest ever seen here and the competition was keen. Every class had a large entry from the park greenhouses. There were more than 100 entries, including vegetables and fruits.

A special prize presented by C. H. Totty of the Wells gold medal was won by Mrs. John Murray Mitchell for the best two chrysanthemum blooms in the show.

G. G. Mason won the silver medal and H. M. Tilford the bronze medal in this class.

The special prize offered by Julius Roehrs for a round group of miscellaneous plants grown in pots or tubs arranged for effect in a space of 75 square feet was won by H. M. Tilford and George F. Baker, second, and the Scott Brothers' special prize for side group of chrysanthemum plants arranged for effect in a space of 7 feet by 11 was won by George G. Mason; H. M. Tilford, second.

The Weber and Don Prize for best six ornamental foliage plants in six-inch pots was awarded to George F. Baker, with C. B. Alexander, second.

Mrs. Amory S. Carhart won the prize for the best standard chrysanthemum plants in all colors. Other awards were evenly divided between Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, G. G. Mason, Richard Delafield, and H. M. Tilford for the best chrysanthemum blooms, all colors. While Mr. Tilford carried most of the honors for the carnation and roses, best single violet honors was won by Mrs. Ambrose Monell.

Tomorrow the best dinner table decorations of cut flowers and foliage will be judged, also best centrepieces. The judges will be Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. A. S. Carhart and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman. This class has an entry from every greenhouse in the park and keen competition will prevail.

Mrs. H. H. Rogers won first prize in the orchids class. The vegetable awards were divided between the Arden Farms, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Alfred Seton and Charles B. Alexander.

The show was held in the large circular ballroom of the Tuxedo Club and was a beautiful scene. The tables were arranged very artistically by Frederick Bentley, manager of the show.

The judges were Alexander McKenzie, gardener for Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Highland Falls; Alex Herrington, landscape gardener of Madison, N. J., and Thomas Page, of Great Barrington, Mass., gardener for Mrs. W. H. Walker. Thomas Wilson, gardener for Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, was Secretary.

Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. George G. Mason.

MISS DIELMAN TO WED.

Engaged to Murray Pinchot Corse, a Son of Late Gen. John M. Corse.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dielman of 41 West Tenth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Dielman, to Murray Pinchot Corse, a son of the late General John Murray Corse, U. S. A. Mr. Corse was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and studied architecture at the Beaux Arts, Paris, entering later the offices of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. His father was Chief of Staff under General Sherman in the civil war.

Mr. Dielman was formerly President of the National Academy of Design and later President of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, and is the head of the Art Department of the City College of New York and Art Director of Cooper Union. Miss Dielman on her mother's side is a granddaughter of Major Gen. H. W. Benham, United States Engineers. She is a sister of Ernest B. Dielman.

MISS EVA MALI ENGAGED.

Daughter of Belgian Consul General to Wed D. Chester Noyes.

Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General in New York, and Mrs. Mali, of 8 Fifth Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eva Mali, to D. Chester Noyes, son of the late David W. Noyes of Boston.

Miss Mali is a granddaughter of the late John Taylor Johnston, who was the first President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and also one-time President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. Noyes is with the real estate firm of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. of this city. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '07, and belongs to the Harvard Club and the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Bramhall Playhouse's New Season.

The little Bramhall Playhouse in East Twenty-seventh Street, which opened for a brief season last Spring, will begin its new season Wednesday night. The bill will consist of a satire entitled "The Courtship of Then, Now, and Tomorrow," by Anna Wynne, and a playlet by Butler Davenport, entitled "Depths of Purity." The players will include Anna Wynne, William Raymond, Doris Hardy, Frank Patton, Muriel Hope, Butler Davenport, and Catherine Proctor.

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Physicians:—DR. G. B. CAPITO. DR. OSCAR KNIFFLER, (of Wiesbaden.)

WED BY MAYOR MITCHEL.

Mrs. Annie S. Baxter Marries Edward M. Cooke of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Annie Strong Baxter of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street and Edward Marsden Cooke of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Keystone Telephone Company, were married here yesterday at the City Hall by Mayor Mitchel, who is a friend of the bride and bridegroom.

Mrs. Baxter was attended by her little daughter, Barbara Baxter. Morris Llewellyn Cooke, who is Director of Public Works in Philadelphia, acted as best man for his brother.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Edwin Strong of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Cooke is a son of Mrs. William Harvey Cooke of East Orange, N. J.

After a tour in the South Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will reside at Overbrook, in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cooke, before he took up his present work, about three years ago, lived in Denver, Col. He served as private secretary to three Governors of Colorado, among whom was Governor Cooper. He was born in Carlisle, Penn., and at one time worked as a reporter and editorial writer on a Philadelphia newspaper.

Milliken-Kellogg Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Milliken of 524 West End Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edythe E. Milliken, to Daniel Fiske Kellogg, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Kellogg of 54 East Sixty-eighth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Loughry-Barrett Wedding Nov. 26.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine M. Barrett, daughter of the late Anthony Barrett of Brooklyn and Mrs. Barrett of 790 Riverside Drive, to Lieutenant Howard Kendell Loughry, U. S. A., will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 4:30 o'clock at the Hotel Plaza. The Rev. Dr. Stuart Chambers of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament will officiate. Miss Barrett's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Albert N. Atkinson of Brooklyn. Lieutenant Loughry is stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y.

ARNOLD—KIRCH.

The Rev. C. P. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold of New Lenox, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Henrietta Arnold, to Joseph Kirch of New York. The wedding will be celebrated in January next. The Rev. and Mrs. Arnold are in this city for the present, at 319 East 197th Street.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy T. Francis are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home, The Crossways, in Convent, N. J. Mrs. Francis was formerly Miss Frances Castles, daughter of Mrs. John W. Castles of Morristown, N. J.

Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoy, who came to this country at the beginning of the European war, has returned from Philadelphia, where he spent some time, and will be at the Waldorf-Astoria for a couple of months.

The wedding of Miss Jane Ogden and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will take place today in Albany. A dinner for the bridal party was held last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Walter F. Brooks, Jr., are at the Ritz-Carlton for the Horse Show week. Mr. Stotesbury is President of the show, which opens today at Madison Square Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dickson of Katoma, Morristown, N. J., will be at 123 East Fifty-third Street for the Winter.

A musical comedy entitled "Thalia" is to be presented by society amateurs at the Ritz-Carlton on Dec. 11 and 12 for the benefit of the Grosvenor Settlement House in East Fiftieth Street, of which Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth is the manager.

Miss Dorothy Bigelow, a daughter of Mrs. Edith Jaffray Bigelow, will arrive shortly from England to spend the Winter with her sister, Mrs. J. Francis A. Cluett, at 1 East Eighty-first Street, who has just returned from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie are also closing their Newport villa and are due to arrive tomorrow at their town house, 11 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Dance at Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr.'s

A subscription dance is to be held tonight in the coachhouse on the estate of Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., in Old Westbury, L. I., for the benefit of the National Kindergarten Association of 250 Madison Avenue, of which Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University is President. Mrs. C. C. Rumsey is a Vice President of the association, and the dance is being held under her direction.

Miss Lucie G. Elkin Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elkin of 315 West 106th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucie G. Elkin, to F. Kenneth Stephenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stephenson of 854 West End Avenue.

"Back Home" at Cohan Nov. 15.

"Back Home," the play made by Bayard Veiller from Irvin Cobb's series of stories of that title, will be presented in the Cohan Theatre Monday night, Nov. 15. The cast will include John W. Cope, Willis P. Sweatnam, Phoebe Foster, Sydney Booth, Richards Hale, Miriam Doyle, Robert Middlemas, Charles B. Wells, Violet Howard, Fred Goodrow, and John Warnick.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—E. H. Arnott, Mrs. C. E. Baleson, Mrs. H. Blake, Miss Marjorie Blake, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Cabell, S. G. Childs, R. C. Cope, H. Drage, Robert Evett, Miss Mildred Farrar, H. Heather, Miss M. Hunt, G. C. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mackay, E. Mellor, Mrs. H. M. Payne, Mrs. A. Rose, Mrs. E. Steven, J. Taylor, Mrs A. W. Taves, P. R. Walters, Mrs. R. Wood, E. T. Woodward, Mrs. M. E. Marony.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Angel Aragon, Miss H. Amand, Mrs. Lucie Bey, Mrs. J. de la Baisa, Walter Cunningham, A. H. Decker, T. O. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Franklin, Miss E. V. Gardiner, W. S. Gage, Miss B. S. Hicks, Mrs. F. B. Hill, Stanley King, Mrs. E. W. Keck, Miss L. Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pages, Miss E. E. Pearce, W. S. Stevens, B. Winthrop, J. H. Wright, Mrs. K. M. Wallace, and the Rev. L. F. Wood.

DUCA DI GENOVA, (Genoa.)—J. L. Smith, Count de Carapelua, Mrs. Rosa Anselmo, Dr. Albert T. Webb, Mrs. J. Webb, M. Wilber, J. G. Whitelaw, and Jean Rossin.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—V. Arbogast, Dr. and Mrs. Adolf Barkan, Miss C. Dagmar, Dr. A. N. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Haynie, Charles Haynie, J. H. Merwein, Miss B. Olsen, and C. A. Shearn.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cameronia from Glasgow and Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Allen, Miss C. Bollman, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bushly, Mrs. D. G. Gigson, Dr. John Hewat, G. B. Kennish, T. Murphy, E. H. Robinson, Godfrey Sykes, and C. I. Lorkin.

DUKE'S EXHIBIT WINS FLOWER SHOW HONOR

Captures Horticultural Society's Gold Medal for the Best Special Display.

SILVER CUP TO LEWISOHN

Largest Bush Chrysanthemum Wins Sweepstakes Contest—30,000 See Exhibits.

More than 30,000 attended the flower show of the Horticultural Society of New York at the Museum of Natural History yesterday, when the prizes were awarded for the finest exhibits. The show this year, according to George V. Nash, the Secretary, is the most elaborate which the society has attempted.

The gold medal of the society was awarded yesterday to James B. Duke for a special exhibit showing the flowers, vegetables, and fruits grown upon his estate at Somerville, N. J. This exhibit proved one of the biggest features of the show and has been viewed by many thousands of visitors. It was not entered in any class. The gold medal is the most coveted honor of the society and has only been awarded for exhibits of unusual merit.

The show will be open to the public today from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 in the evening until 9 at night. Tomorrow the hours will be from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The feature of the exhibition today will be the contest for the best table decoration, the table to be set for eight persons. Chrysanthemums are the only flowers to be used, although any appropriate foliage may be part of the exhibit. This contest will be opened to the public at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Five specials are entered. They are Mrs. Pauline Boettger, Riverdale; H. Gaut, Glen Cove; Samuel Untermyer, Adolph Lewisohn, and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

The prizes awarded yesterday in the amateur classes, the commercial growers excluded, were:

Lewisohn Leads Winners.

Chrysanthemums, plants—Yellow, white, and any other color, Adolph Lewisohn, Ardsley; anemone or single, any color, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mamaroneck. Same in not more than fourteen-inch pots: Yellow, white, and any other colors, Samuel Untermyer, Greystone, Yonkers. Same in odd shape, any color, Adolph Lewisohn.

Chrysanthemums, cut flowers with stems not less than two feet in length—Six white and six pink, Adolph Lewisohn; six yellow, Mrs. F. A. Constable; six red, Adolph Lewisohn; six of any other color and vase of one of these varieties, arranged for effect with any other foliage permitted, Mrs. F. A. Constable.

Chrysanthemums, cut flowers, twelve vases in twelve varieties, three bloom of each—Edwin Jenkins, gardener; collection of twenty-four varieties, one of each variety, Adolph Lewisohn; collection of six varieties, one of each variety, with growers of 2,500 square feet of glass not eligible, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Manhasset.

Chrysanthemums, five terminal sprays to a vase, not less than five flowers to a spray—Collection of singles, twenty-four varieties, Mrs. F. A. Constable; collection of singles, twelve varieties, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New Rochelle; collection of pompons, twelve varieties, Frederick Sturges, Fairfield, Conn.

Roses, cut flowers—Twelve American beauty, J. B. Duke, Somerville, N. J.; eighteen red, Samuel Untermyer; eighteen white, Henry C. Sturges, Fairfield, Conn.; eighteen pink, J. B. Duke; eighteen, any other color, J. B. Duke; vase of fifty assorted, arranged for effect, Henry C. Sturges.

Carnations, cut flowers—Eighteen white, eighteen enchantress shade, eighteen Lawson shade, and eighteen scarlet, James A. Macdonald, Flushing; eighteen crimson, Henry C. Sturges; eighteen yellow, Mrs. Payne Whitney.

Foliage and Decorative Plants—Three plants of begonia, gloriere de Lorraine type, Adolph Lewisohn; palms, four classes, Mrs. F. A. Constable; ferns, two classes, Mrs. Pauline Boettger.

Orchids, plants—Collection not less than twelve species and varieties, covering twenty-five square feet of table space, George Schiedt, Jay Rutgers; six plants, not less than three varieties in bloom, three plants, three varieties in bloom, and six cypripediums, in bloom, not less than three varieties, George Schlegal; display of brassocattleyas to cover twenty-five square feet, Clement Moore, Hackensack. (This exhibit was so large that it was with great difficulty placed in the building.) Collection to cover ten square feet, arranged for effect, (suitable green permissible,) Clement Moore.

Prizes for Professionals.

The exhibit of yellow chrysanthemum plants entered by Mr. Lewisohn won the sweepstakes contest for the finest and best bush plant, which carried with it the society's silver cup, valued at $100. This bush was seventeen feet in diameter, and is said to be the largest ever grown. Part of a doorway had to be removed to get it into the building. The eighteen white carnations entered by Mr. Macdonald won the sweepstakes in that class, for which a silver medal was offered.

A special prize was awarded to Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck for an exhibit of dahlias and to Mrs. Constable for an exhibit of ferns and palms.

A number of prizes were also awarded in the commercial classes. In both commercial and amateur classes money awards were given to each successful contestant, the prizes ranging from $2 to $75.

INSTITUTE SHOW CLOSES.

100 Prizes Awarded in the Eighty-seven Classes.

The eighty-fourth fair and flower show of the American Institute of the City of New York at the Engineering Building, 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, was closed last night after more than 100 prizes had been awarded. There were eighty-seven classes.

Among the special prizes awarded were the following: Silver medal for the best collection of chrysanthemum varieties, one bloom of each, ten-inch stem, Percy Chubb, Glen Cove, L. I.

Silver medal for the best specimen of chrysanthemum plant shown in competition, Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Orange, N. J.

Medal of superiority for the best vase of chrysanthemums on exhibition, Mrs. M. F. Plant, Groton, Conn.

The exhibit of chrysanthemums was one of the big features of the show. Other exhibits included roses, violets, and begonias.

"The Love of Three Kings" Again.

The Boston Opera Company repeated its production of "The Love of Three Kings" at the Manhattan Opera House last night with the same cast that gave it a noteworthy presentation the second night of the engagement, including Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana as Avito, Luisa Villani as Fiora, George Gaklanoff as Manfredo and José Mardones as Archibaldo. Roberto Moranzoni again conducted and again made a deep impression with his sympathetic reading of Montemezzi's impassioned and beautiful score. After the opera, Mlle. Pavlowa and her ballet, with Maria Gay and Phyllis Peralta, gave the Elysian Fields scene from "Orfeo and Euridice." The engagement of the Boston company closes with performances of "Pagliacci" and "Coppella" this afternoon and "Madama Butterfly" and "Snow Flakes" this evening.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator" Is Played.

The second afternoon concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, given yesterday in Aeolian Hall, introduced to New York for the first time an orchestral suite in six movements by John Alden Carpenter, entitled "Adventures in a Perambulator." It delighted and amused a large audience and gave a convincing showing of the originality and skill of a talented American composer whose work has not been widely known here. Mr. Carpenter, who is 39 years old, has divided his life between business and art; he is Vice President of George B. Carpenter & Co. of Chicago, dealers in railroad and vessel supplies; but no merchant traffics in his soul, which is clearly that of a musician. He has been known in New York heretofore by a number of songs and a sonata for pianoforte and violin. This suite shows a remarkable talent for all that is implied in writing for orchestra on an extended scale.

It is a symphonia domestica, humorous in intention, and more than humorous. Of course, as symphoniae domesticae are expected to be, it is program music, and details a varied series of incidents, emotions, and aspirations. There might be learned and passionate disquisition on the nurse theme; the perambulator theme, rotary in character; the policeman theme; the power of music to describe the yapping of dogs; the suggestive value of "Sweet Marie," "Ach, due lieber Augustin," and "Where, oh, where has my little dog gone?" in varied orchestral color, and even in fugato treatment, to evoke a mood and expound a situation. Fortunately, Mr. Carpenter has precluded the possibility of uncertainty or dispute by furnishing a very full and elaborate program, as it has been pretty well agreed that all program musicians should do. To fail in this is to deprive the listener of something he is entitled to. There need be no doubt as to the full significance of the "Adventures in a Perambulator" on the literary side.

Still more fortunately, Mr. Carpenter has written music that is good to hear; that is delightful in its quality of grace and charm, and that achieved a difficult purpose in being brilliantly humorous. With all its exuberant fancy and ingenuity there is something of real distinction in his music. It is something truly felt, and the composer shows an ability to express cogently what he felt and a facile command of his material. He uses a large orchestra and many unusual and dexterously manipulated instrumental effects, in which are enlisted celesta, xylophone, pianoforte, and for a first attempt in writing for orchestra, if it is such, it shows a remarkably sure touch. Mr. Carpenter is most obviously successful in the episode of the street piano playing a waltz, which is managed with amusing skill and developed into something really charming. The tone picture of the lake is not without touches of a real poetic beauty; the description of the dogs and their doings was found abundant in comic spirit and acute musical illustration. At the end, in the section called "Dreams," there is a more serious note. The piece was heartily applauded, and Mr. Carpenter, who was present in the audience, was called to the platform to acknowledge it.

Program music of a different genre was that of Debussy's exquisite and poetic fantasy, "The Afternoon of a Faun," and the concert was begun with a stirring performance of Weber's overture to "Oberon." Miss Frieda Hempel was the soloist. The song, as Mozart's music with the surface exquisitely pure and even warm tone, the air "Martern aller Arten," from "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," to which Mr. Saslavsky played the violin obbligato; the "Slumber Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and an arrangement for solo voice with orchestra of Johann Strauss's entrancing waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," in which the words are Italian and the solo part is ornamented with considerable coloratura. Such passages in this and her other songs Miss Hempel sang with brilliancy and the clearness and definition of a cameo carving, and the waltz had its proper insinuating rhythm.

GERMANS GIVE OPERETTA.

A Spirited Performance of "Hoheit tanzt Walzer" at Irving Place.

Rudolf Christians's German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre proved its versatility last night by appearing in an operetta instead of in the customary dramatic offering. The operetta was "Hoheit tanzt Walzer," the book and lyrics of which were by Julius Brammer and Alfred Gruenwald and the music by Leo Ascher. In Berlin and Vienna the piece has met with great success.

Mr. Ascher's score is of the richly melodious variety that growls on the melodious variety that growls on the banks of the Danube. Every number is tuneful to a degree that seems almost old-fashioned in these syncopated days, and there is a waltz played in the first act and repeated frequently that is particularly alluring.

The company gave a spirited performance much to the delight of one of the largest audiences of the season. Emmy Nicklass, Hans Unterkircher, and Angelo Lippich played the principal rôles, and then there were Willy Frey, Ernest Robert, Paul Arndt, Curt Manthey, and Margarete Christians, with her Dresden beauty, in other parts. Mr. Lippich proved the best singer of the lot.

Film in a Catholic Church.

Motion pictures will be used in a new way Sunday when a feature picture entitled "Destiny; or, the Soul of a Woman," will be shown in the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, 2nd East Fourth Street. The following Sunday the Rev. Father Henry Sippel will preach a sermon on the story the picture tells. The picture was produced by Rolfe Photo Plays, Inc., and Emily Stevens and George Le Guere acted the principal rôles. One of the scenes shows the House of Lost Souls, where congregate Lust, Rum, Passion, Avarice, and Beauty. The picture will be shown under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Biltmore Musical Morning.

At the first of the season's Biltmore's Friday morning musicals yesterday, the soloists were Marie Rappold, Antonio Scotti, and Josef Hofmann. The audience completely filled the large ballroom of the Biltmore.

Zuro Opera Company in "Carmen."

The Zuro Opera Company opened an engagement at the Thalia Theatre on the Bowery last night with a performance of "Carmen." Maude Santley sang the title rôle and the conductor was Ignaccio del Castillo.

CLASH OVER CUT-RATE RULE

Managers' Agreement Likely to be Upset by an Alleged Violation.

A rumor was afloat in the theatrical district last night that the agreement entered into by the managers early in the season governing the sale of seats was about to be set aside because of the discontent of one group of managers over the alleged abuse of the terms of the agreement by another group.

It is alleged that a firm of producers who recently brought a new musical play to town sold the house out for a term of weeks in advance to the hotel agencies. This was one of the evils to correct which the managers organized, and it is said some of the other firms say they will no longer be bound by the contract since this firm, which was one of the most active in framing the rules, has allegedly not lived up to the agreement.

When the managers decided to abolish cut-rate tickets and to fix a fifty-cent maximum premium for the outside agencies there were many who said all the signers would not live up to the terms of the contract. Many meetings were held to iron out various difficulties that were encountered, but up till now the arrangement has worked fairly well.

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ART MUSEUM SHOWS QUAINT PICTURES

Four Panels of an Altar Piece from Church of San Pier Maggiore, Florence.

WERE REMOVED IN 1784

One Represents the Fall of Simon Magus, Who Represented Himself to be God.

Four charming and quaint old pictures that are to be seen for the first time in the Recent Accession Room of the Metropolitan Art Museum are the panels of an altar piece by Benozzo Gozzoli, lately acquired by the museum. They are small pictures painted for the chapel of the Alessandri family in the Church of San Pier Maggiore, Florence. There they remained until the building collapsed in 1784, when they were taken to the Casa Alessandri in the neighborhood of the Borgo degli Albizzi.

The pictures are given with the quaint conception of the artists of the time. The first represents the fall of Simon Magus, who, representing himself to be God, was borne aloft, as is shown in the picture, by tiny devils, but the prayers of a saint ended his presumption and below the flying figure is shown the fallen one flattened to the earth. In the picture of the "Conversion of St. Paul" the intolerant Saul is shown as the ray of light from the holy one strikes him directly in the eyes, while his companions flee in terror. There is the picture of the young child brought to life by the Saint Zenobius, the resurrected child, and the dead body side by side, and the fourth picture shows a "Tobia Before St. Benedict." The pictures are all charming and interesting, and the artist has painted the people in the costumes of the Florentines of history.

A fine statuette of Herakles—a drunken Herakles—an exceptionally good representation of the hero in his hours of ease—is a recent acquisition. It is 6¼ inches high and now covered with a beautiful patina. Parts of the legs and arms are missing, but the conception of the pose of the figure remains. Sixteen fine Korean paintings have been acquired by the Museum and a Welsh harp has been presented to the department of musical instruments by J. George Morley of London.

Following are new members to the museum, which recently made an appeal for an increased membership, a revolving fund in the interest of New Yorkers in the museum, and help for its support: Zenas Crane and John F. Talmage, Fellows for Life, (a payment of $1,000 each;) John F. Fry and Sidney A. Kirkman, Fellowship Members, (annual contribution, $100;) Sustaining Members, (paying $25 annually:) William B. Begg, Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery, George H. Gould, Francis Kleinberger, William H. Moore, and Curt G. Pfeiffer. Twenty-seven persons were elected Annual Members, (paying $10 a year.)

An exhibition of much interest to be held in the Gallery of Special Exhibits, beginning the last of this month and lasting until February, will show textiles for the benefit of designer and gownmaker, to illustrate the possible application of different textiles. There will be costumed figures and a notably fine exhibit of Coptic garments.

WIFE SUES GONZALEZ.

Seeks a Separation from the ex-Consul General for Costa Rica.

August C. Streitwolf, attorney for Mrs. Josephine de Gonzalez, wife of General Don Manuel Gonzalez, ex-Consul General of Costa Rica, got permission from Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court yesterday for his client to file a summons and complaint fo ra separation from her husband. The plaintiff is an American woman and is living with her mother at 320 Manhattan Avenue.

Mr. Streitwolf said that the ground for the action would be cruel and inhuman treatment. In March last the General and his wife agreed to separate, the defendant promising to pay for his wife's support, and she was surrender to him the furniture in their apartment. A reconciliation was effected later and was followed by another separation and the present action.

It was in March that Mrs. Gonzales tried to commit suicide by taking bichloride of mercury in her apartment in Manhattan Avenue. She explained the attempt upon her life by saying that her husband had left her, and that the children of her husband by his first marriage did not like her.

GERMAN OFFICERS PROTEST

But Navy Department Won't Grant Shore Leave to Interned Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—German officers on the interned naval auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich have complained to the Navy Department against their continued confinement, which is the result of the decision of that department to permit no more leave of absence to officers on those vessels on parole on account of the disappearance mysteriously of eight officers of the Kronprinz and the Eitel. It was learned today that several applications of the officers for shore leave had been refused.

Despite the protest of the German officers it is learned that it is the present intention of the Navy Department to continue indefinitely in force the order which directs Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, not to grant further leave of absence to the German officers.

The officers asserted that their paroles would be observed. As the men who disappeared on the Eclipse were officers, it was decided not to take any more chances.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Eva Swain, who danced at the Metropolitan during the season of 1913-14, has been engaged as premiere danseuse of Oreste Vessela's new comic opera, "Tit for Tat." Another addition to the cast is Alfred Latell, the animal impersonator.

J. Stuart Blackton talked on preparedness to an audience in the Vitagraph Theatre last night that included 200 members of the D. A. R. and 600 members of the American Legion. The talk followed a showing of the picture, "The Battle Cry of Peace."

A professional matinee of Ned Wayburn's "Town Topics" will be given Tuesday afternoon at the Century. More than 3,000 persons employed in various capacities in the theatres of the city have been invited to see the revue.

It is estimated that more than 2,000 musicians playing in theatre orchestras in all parts of the United States will join in the tribute to John Philip Sousa this afternoon by playing his new march in honor of his birthday. At the Hippodrome the occasion will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

The special performance of Beulah Poynter's play, "The Unborn," will be given next Friday afternoon. In the cast will be John Saintpolis, Emily Ann Wellman, Geoffrey C. Stein, Alice Lindahl, Howard Hall, Lucy Beaumont, Dorothy Millette, and A. B. Clark. Edward Elsner has directed the rehearsals.

Word was received at the offices of Charles B. Dillingham late yesterday that Rhea Stewart, a member of the chorus of "Watch Your Step," which began a week's engagement at the Colonial Theatre in Boston Monday, was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis yesterday and was removed to the Peter Dent Brigham Hospital, where an operation was performed. It was said her condition was critical. Dorothy Charlestown, a sister, lives at the Hotel Wentworth.

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FIREMEN IN LADDER RESCUE.

People of Note Watch Heroic Work at Residence Fire.

Well-known people living in the Stuyvesant Square neighborhood watched firemen make several rescues of persons from the home of Oscar Herrmann, a wealthy furniture manufacturer, at 230 East Fifteenth Street, early yesterday morning. The fire started from a basement fireplace and did $5,000 damage, besides ruining some valuable paintings.

William M. Chase, the artist; Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; Senator James A. Foley, and Justice Joseph F. Moss were among those who stood on the sidewalk and saw the firemen at work.

Mrs. Josephine Wenige, Mr. Herrmann's mother-in-law, had recently returned from Mount Sinai Hospital, where she had undergone an operation. With her was her nurse, Miss Margaret Marron. They were on the third floor. Fred Viaul, the butler, and Mary Maxa, the cook, were on the top floor.

Miss Marron detected smoke and awoke Mrs. Wenige, the cook, and the butler. The cook and butler attracted Patrolman Burns, who turned in an alarm and summoned Sergeant O'Connor and Patrolmen Siegel and Conway.

An extension ladder was put up, and Fireman Jensen, with several others, helped the butler down, but the cook ran back into the building, refusing to be taken down the ladder.

Firemen made their way up the stairway and carried down Mrs. Wenige and the nurse. They were all taken next door to the home of Dr. Gustave Adolph, the nurse and Mrs. Wenige being almost overcome by smoke.

It took the firemen an hour to put out the fire.

SIR ROBERT LAIDLAW DEAD.

President of World's Sunday School Association Dies in London.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—A cablegram announcing the death in London of Sir Robert Laidlaw, President of the World's Sunday School Association, was received here today by H. J. Heinz, a member of the Executive Committee of the association.

Sir Robert was in his sixtieth year, and was born in Bonchester, Roxburgshire. He was educated at Kirkton and Denholm Parish Schools. In 1909 Sir Robert was British Commissioner to the International Opium Commission in Shanghai. He was Chairman of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., and of Duncan Durian Rubber Estate, Ltd. From 1906 until 1910 he was a member of Parliament from the Eastern Division of Renfrewshire, and was a Liberal in politics. Sir Robert was knighted in 1906. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

EDWARD PRIME DIES AT 82.

Retired Banker Was a Member of an Old New York Family.

Edward Prime, a member of one of New York's oldest families, died last night in his apartments in the Hotel Buckingham, in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Nathaniel Prime and a descendant of Mark Prime, who settled in this country and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1683.

Mr. Prime was born in this city and after receiving his education at private schools entered his father's banking business of Prime & Co., of which he later became the head. He was much of his time traveling abroad and was a member of the Westchester Country and Good Government Clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Prime was also a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, with which he served for six months near Washington during the civil war.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Annie Rhodes Gilbert, and by one daughter.

The Rev. Dr. Amos Skeele.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Amos Skeele, who recently resigned from the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, (Protestant Episcopal,) after a service of thirty-four years, died this morning. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., was graduated from Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, and took degrees from the Philadelphia Divinity School and Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Early in the forty-seven years of his ministry he had charges at Providence, R. I., and Holyoke, Mass.

One of the most interesting phases of Dr. Skeele's personality was the comfort he extended in his 14 years to two clergymen in the Episcopal ministry who were unfrocked on heresy charges.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY STODDARD OKIE, 68 years old, widow of Daniel L. Okie, a fruit and produce merchant of Manhattan, died on Thursday at the home of her niece, 191 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. Mrs. Okie formerly lived in Freeport, L. I., where she was prominent in church work. Her home was at 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan.

JOSEPH ARTHUR BEBBINGTON, an expert accountant living at the Mansion House on Hicks Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the Long Island College Hospital, from typhoid fever. Mr. Bebbington was 35 years old and a native of Birmingham, England.

FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN, 52 years old, a contractor and builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 163 Court Street, Brooklyn. Mr. O'Brien was born in Monmouthshire, England, and was a member of the Old New Yorkers, the Manhasset Club, and the Holy Name Society of St. Charles Borromeo Church.

Mrs. MARY McGARVEY HICKS, wife of B. R. Hicks, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 288A Ninth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Besides her husband, he left four sons.

FREDERICK KAMPFE, who with his two brothers invented the flint safety razor in 1880, died recently at his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Kampfe was born in Dresden, Saxony, and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of

QUESTION M'CALL ON POWER STOCK

Commissioner Says He Transferred Shares of an Edison Company to His Wife.

THOMPSON SEARCHES BOOKS

Fails to Find Record of Transaction Described by Public Service Chairman.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which is investigating public service corporations and the Public Service Commissions in the city and State, emphasized the fact yesterday that Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, held 387 shares of stock at one time in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and that, according to Mr. McCall's own statement, he had transferred this stock, upon assuming his present office, to his wife. Mr. McCall held the stock in the name of his court secretary, John J. Mackin, and a search by Senator Thompson of the transfer books yesterday failed to reveal a record of the transfer to Mrs. McCall.

Chairman McCall was a witness before the committee in the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and Senator Thompson asked him about his holdings in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company when he was on the Supreme Court Bench.

For more than five years the City of New York endeavored to have the Edison Company take down its wires and poles in the Thirtieth Ward in Brooklyn on the ground that the franchise under which it was operating was illegal. On June 23, 1910 the Board of Estimate ordered the wires to be taken down and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Amsterdam Light, Heat & Power Company, an allied company, jointly brought action to restrain the city from interfering with the wires. The case came before Justice McCall in December, 1911. It came up before him again in February, 1912, when it was adjourned to April, 1912. In February Justice McCall discovered that, as a stockholder in the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company he was disqualified from handling the case. It was then put over and Delancey Nicoll, with the sanction of Archibald R. Watson, then Corporation Counsel, was appointed referee in June, 1912. The case is still pending before him. The matter came up in the Supreme Court yesterday and a further extension of time was granted.

McCall Fails to Recollect Details.

On the stand yesterday Mr. McCall said he could not remember clearly the details of the matter, although he remembered the action brought by the two companies to restrain the city from enforcing the Board of Estimate's order.

"I do not remember much about the action," said Mr. McCall. "I do not remember what the pleadings were, as I was trying another case at the time."

"It appears that it came before you in January," said Senator Thompson.

"Yes," replied the witness, "but I found myself disqualified because I owned stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company."

"But you remember that at the time your name could not be found among the stockholders?" asked Deputy Attorney General Smith.

"I know they could not find my name as a stockholder," replied Mr. McCall. "When I said I was disqualified they said they did not think so."

A moment later Mr. McCall said he remembered the stock was in the name of his court secretary, John J. Mackin, and that he, Mr. McCall, had been a stockholder for eight or nine years.

"What was the value of your stock?" asked Senator Thompson.

"That I cannot tell," replied the witness. "I bought a small block of it and its value fluctuated. I don't know what its value was."

Asked about the action brought by the electric company, Mr. McCall said it was not tried by him.

"I don't know what became of it," he said. "I think it went to a referee."

In answer to a question, Mr. McCall said:

"I transferred the stock to my wife, who is still the owner of it."

Searches Vainly for Transfer Record.

After the hearing Senator Thompson went to the office of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and made a search of the stock transfer books. According to the books, Senator Thompson said, the 387 shares were still registered in the name of John J. Mackin. No record of transfer to Mrs. McCall was found, Senator Thompson said. The books, he said, showed that the 387 shares were transferred on Dec. 21, 1908, from Andrew Freedman to Mr. Mackin.

Le Roy T. Harkness, attorney for the Public Service Commission, asked Mr. McCall if he had exercised any control over the stock since Mrs. McCall had acquired it. The witness answered in the negative. Senator Thompson wanted to know if Mr. McCall did not believe he was now disqualified from sitting in any case involving the company in which Mrs. McCall held stock. Mr. McCall replied that while he did not believe he would sit in any case in which she held stock, he did not believe he was legally disqualified from so doing.

Senator Thompson said later he thought Section 9 of Chapter 640 of the Laws of New York State in relation to the Public Service Commission would apply to the case. The law reads:

No person shall be eligible for appointment or shall hold the office of Commissioner or be appointed by a commission or by counsel to a commission, or hold any office or position under a commission, who holds any official relation to any person or corporation subject to the supervision of either commission, or who owns stocks or bonds of any such corporation.

Mr. Harkness said last night that entirely too much was being made of the affair.

South Brooklyn Asks Investigation.

The West End Allied Boards of Trade of South Brooklyn, which oppose the franchise to the Edison Company, met on Oct. 26 and passed resolutions censuring the "unreasonable delay in the case" and asking the Bar Association of Kings County to investigate the entire matter with particular reference to the referee's connection with the case.

At yesterday's meeting of the Thompson Committee Chairman McCall was also asked about an order of the Public Service Commission in 1914 restraining the South Shore Traction Company from operating, after a seven hours' notice. Mr. McCall said he was personally responsible for the order.

The South Shore road was in competition with the Belmont interests and was taken over by the Manhattan & Queens Railroad Corporation, but had difficulty with the Public Service Commission from the start. The company once received twenty days in which to improve its rolling stock, and despite this was notified later to replace or repair cars within seven hours or stop service.

"The reason for that," said Mr. McCall, "was that this road was a danger to the public. I took action after going over the route, and I wish you would go over the route also."

"I have been over it both for business and pleasure," said Senator Thompson.

"Well, the evidence regarding the cars came from the engineers' department of the commission," said Mr. McCall.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Panama Hats, Dress Goods, and Dross Among Things Classed.

Valenzuela & Clavijo of Barranquilla, Colombia, shipped Panama hats to an importing firm in this city. Three cases were ordered by the importers, but the shippers sent a fourth without orders. The three cases were not entered but the fourth case was, apparently to obtain an appraisement in order to learn what values would be put on the goods by the customs officials. The hats in the fourth case were entered at values higher than those on private invoices. Judge McClelland took an average value and held that the hats were properly dutiable at $12.50 per dozen, although the goods had been invoiced at prices ranging from $14.50 to $21.60 per dozen. As the hats in the case entered were in unusual assortments, the General Appraiser said he did not see how the appraisement of these goods could serve as a guide in the returns to be on made on the contents of the other cases.

Several reappraisements were made dealing with cotton and wool dress goods. Judge Fischer had before him white cotton mull with imitation transparent finish, 54-inch width. The goods were manufactured by Stein, Doblin, Kaufmann & Co., St. Gall. It appeared that the invoice values really represented only the cost of the cloth in the gray and the cost of finishing. No profit was included in the invoice prices for the finished articles before the General Appraiser. He accordingly added 8 per cent. to make such profit. This addition, it was held, brought the goods up to the market values in the country of exportation. Muslin organdies from Wegelin & Schweizer, Elgg, Switzerland, were advanced by the addition of 8 per cent. to invoice values.

Wool dress goods from W. H. Arnold, Jr., Griez, Germany, were the subject of reappraisement by Judge Brown. The goods were invoiced as fancy E'garn, rain satin, rain voile gabardine, and plain coating. It was claimed by the New York customs officials that market prices advanced between the date of purchase and the actual time of shipment to this country. Accordingly, invoice prices were advanced and duty taken on the higher level. The General Appraiser, reviewing the returns of the appraising officers, held that the entered value of 1.94 marks per meter on the rain satin goods was correct. The local Appraiser was reversed in raising values on this line, but affirmed as to the remaining merchandise.

The Appraiser at Buffalo was reversed in raising entered values on unwrought dross of zinc shipped into this country by the Page-Hersey Iron Tube and Lead Company of Toronto. It was shown at the trial that the merchandise was in fact sal ammoniac skimmings. Judge Fischer said the commodity is sold in the United States at a price which sustained the invoice value. That value was also confirmed by documentary evidence introduced at the hearing. It was held that the dross was properly entered at $37.50 per ton.

To List "Mop" Securities.

Application was made to the Stock Exchange yesterday by committees representing Missouri Pacific securities to list certificates of deposit for $19,867,800 common stock, $8,040,000 refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $4,018,000 4 per cent. gold loan due 1945, $2,356,000 collateral mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and $2,390,000 5 per cent. trust bonds, due 1917. The listing application said that more than $11,200,000 gold loan bonds and $10,500,000 refunding mortgage bonds had been deposited under the readjustment plan.

C. & E. I. Earnings Decrease.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company reports gross operating revenue of $14,210,601 in the year ended June 30, a decline of $1,423,022 from the preceding year's record. Operating expenses were reduced $1,480,584 and the net operating deficit after providing for all charges was $1,844,497.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired, 12 P. M., Nov. 5: Patrol.—J. H. Adams, 171, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed July 31, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Sergts.—W. A. Gray, 10 to 167, bicycle duty; W. O. Ries, 74 to 10, assign to bicycle duty discon.; J. J. Waters, 167 to 74, from motor cycle to bicycle duty; J. F. Coutant, 167, from bicycle to motor cycle duty. Patrol.—W. J. Murphy, 32, clerical duty; T. L. Hocter, 63 to 156; J. Hummel, 156 to 160; J. J. Govern, 157 to 154, temporarily assigned to C. O., duty in corridors, Headquarters Building, Manhattan, 14 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 7; A. Universale, 160 to 63; G. Farrell, 172, bicycle duty. Mutual, 4 P. M., Nov. 6: Bicycle Patrol.—G. W. Hamilton, 62 to 283, assigned at booth, Woodhaven and Jerome Aves.; M. Treiber, 288 to 62, assigned at booth, Westchester and Elder Avs.

Temporary assignments: Inspector H. Cohen, 11 I. D., to command 12 I. D., in addition to his own, 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 5. Patrol. J. Sullivan, 15, to D. B., 3 days, noon Nov. 4; G. Moran, 43, to D. B., 10 days, noon Nov. 5; A. Nelson, 143, to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 8; W. H. Scott, 148, duty in plain clothes, 14 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 8; J. J. Sexton, 150, to 8 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 7; W. J. Saffer and W. F. Cox, 36, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 5; S. Obraytys, 161, and O. G. P. Eppler, 165, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Nov. 5.

Assignments and transfers: Patrol. J. J. Scannell, 32, to clerical duty, 4 P. M. Nov. 6; J. P. Timony, 172, bicycle duty, 4 P. M. Nov. 6.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector T. J. Kelly, 12 I. D., 2 days, 8 A. M. Nov. 5, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Act. Det. Sergt. (2d gr.) T. E. Enright, D. B., 1 day, 8 A. M. Nov. 5. Patrol.—J. J. Gaffney, 60, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Nov. 14; A. Kolson, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 6; F. Wangerman, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M. Nov. 2.

Sick leave: Capt. A. W. Thor, 29, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 5.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. H. J. Kohler, 26, 8:35 P. M., Oct. 27, to noon, Nov. 1; L. Malisander, 60, 1:20 P. M., Oct. 30, (injury); disability; H. Murphy, 60, 2 A. M., Oct. 28, during disability; P. Dicke, 90, 12:30 P. M., Oct. 29, to 12 P. M., Nov. 1; C. E. Foye, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 7:45 P.M. Oct. 30, during disability; A. Suhr, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 5:30 P. M., Oct. 29, to noon, Nov. 2.

Reprimanded: Patrol. W. W. Wohlafka, 156, (improper patrol;) G. W. C. Colp, 164, (absent from post, in vacant lot;) B. Rorke, 167, (absent from post;) J. Kenny, 270, (loitering and in conversation.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. F. C. Mohrmann, 143, (improper patrol;) W. F. Quinn, 145, (struck prisoner with revolver;) G. W. Read, 145, (spit in faces of two women;) H. A. Flood, 150, (walking and talking with woman and girl;) S. Hirsch, 274, (absent from flag station.)

Resignation: Patrol. A. Blass, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 12 P. M., Nov. 4.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. F. Seebald, Eng. 64, $1, (loss of fire alarm box key;) Fire. 1st gr. C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 34, $5, (loss of cap badge;) Fire. 1st gr. P. A. Pregenzer, Eng. 223, $5, (loss of coat badge;)) Fire. 3d gr. V. Hansen, H. & L. 108, $1, (loss of fire alarm box key.)

The following, having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steam, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

Nov. 8, at 9 A. M.—A. A. Kaiser, Eng. 7; R. J. Meehan, Eng. 80; S. A. Gandolfi, Eng. 201; F. W. Moeblus, Eng. 270; D. J. Drout, H. & L. 32. 10 A. M.—T. F. Enright, Eng. 20; E. L. Rosse, Eng. 48; A. Braconnier, Eng. 57; F. L. Dulaff, Eng. 248; J. Steffens, Eng. 283. At 12 noon: F. W. Burns, Eng. 41; R. Hesecker, Eng. 30; C. Mohrmann, Eng. 227; W. Kraft, H. & L. 47; J. Rheinish, H. & L. 81. At 2 P. M.: F. J. Roche, Eng. 31; J. B. Dale, Eng. 93; J. J. Butler, Eng. 79; M. Lawlor, Eng. 82; G. W. Derby, H. & L. 125.

Nov. 9, at 9 A. M.: J. E. Gunn, Eng. 7; T. V. Croake, Eng. 52; T. I. Higgins, Eng. 55; R. Bowe, Eng. 285; M. J. Weinman, H. & L. 34. At 10 A. M.: J. W. Thompson, Eng. 41; J. J. Honahan, Jr., Eng. 90; F. C. O'Neill, Eng. 154; W. Schafer, Eng. 231; J. D. Sullivan, No. 3, Eng. 241. At 12 noon: C. P. Heenon, Eng. 66; D. S. Long, Eng. 66; H. Cyriacks, Eng. 248; J. B. Jorn, Eng. 264; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.) At 2 P. M.: A. M. Roach, Eng. 32; C. H. Hockwald, Eng. 77; E. A. Maskell, Eng. 92; G. H. Render, H. & L. 45; H. C. O'Neill, H. & L. 142.

Special leaves (without pay): Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Burns, Eng. 41, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Fire. 1st gr. G. Miller, No. 2, Eng. 216, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 7.

GOULD BALKS BUSH BY SAVING JEFFERY

President of the Denver & Rio Grande Had Slated Himself for Chairman of the Board.

HE SAYS HE WAS BETRAYED

Asserted That Both Factions Agreed to the Program and the Sudden Change Was a Surprise.

The successful coup of George J. Gould in ousting Benjamin F. Bush as President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and in placing H. U. Mudge, the operating head of the Rock Island system, in Mr. Bush's place, was coupled with a secondary fight which centred on E. T. Jeffery, Chairman of the Board of the Denver Road.

According to a Director of the Denver & Rio Grande, it had been planned to give Mr. Jeffery's place to Mr. Bush. Such an arrangement, it was contended, would have relieved Mr. Bush of the details of active management of the Denver, while still keeping him prominent in its councils. This arrangement, it was said, originally had the sanction of Mr. Gould himself. In other words, the Bush faction, with Gould's consent, planned this change.

"It should be made plain," said this Director, "that Mr. Bush had expected to retire as President of the Denver. That was well understood. The things that happened, however, were a complete surprise. They happened because George Gould changed his mind.

"Trouble in the Denver's board started about two months ago, and for a time it appeared as if there would be a proxy contest for the annual stockholders' meeting. But by arrangement with Mr. Gould this trouble was patched up. Nothing was thought of the matter when two new Directors friendly to Mr. Gould were placed on the board. Mr. Gould apparently made up his mind to retain Mr. Jeffery and to get rid of Mr. Bush, and also to leave Finley J. Shepard, his brother-in-law, off the Executive Committee. I guess he had his own way about it."

In banking circles the new Gould demonstration was much talked of yesterday. It had not been expected, it was said, that Mr. Gould would sacrifice his old friend, Mr. Bush.

Mr. Gould would not see reporters, but it was stated at his office that reports of the board meeting on Thursday and of the alleged motives of Mr. Gould had been misstated. There was nothing personal in the fight, it was said, and Mr. Gould had not broken any promises.

Mr. Bush, for his part, said that he could only repeat that Mr. Gould had broken his word with him. There was nothing more to say, he added, and he regarded the incident as closed. Mr. Bush said that he would continue to act as a Director of the Denver. Mr. Shepard will also continue to act as a Director of the Denver, and will not resign as a Director of the Missouri Pacific. In the Denver controversy Mr. Shepard sided against his brother-in-law, but he does not regard it as a personal quarrel.

SHEDD NEW R. I. CHAIRMAN.

W. H. Moore Quits as Director and Amster Heads Executive Committee

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The new Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company today elected John G. Shedd Chairman of the board and chose Nathan L. Amster Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The resignations from the board of H. U. Mudge, who is to become President of the Denver & Rio Grande, and W. H. Moore were accepted, and E. F. Carry of Chicago and Francis L. Leland of New York were elected to the vacancies.

The following were chosen members of the Executive Committee: Nathaniel French, N. L. Amster, John R. Morron, Charles G. Dawes, Edmund D. Hulbert, John G. Shedd, and Charles Hayden. Election of a President was deferred, and the meeting adjourned subject to call of the Chairman.

Mr. Shedd, a partner of Marshall Field & Co., is one of Chicago's most prominent business men, and his selection is said to reflect the desire of Mr. Amster, who at the recent stockholders' meeting had proxy control of the property, to make Chicago the financial as well as the operating headquarters of the road. J. E. Gorman, who has been in charge of traffic for the Rock Island for the last six years, was named as chief executive officer by the receiver, Jacob M. Dickinson, this afternoon. Mr. Mudge has been filling this position since the receivership.

PLAN BIG MUNITION FIRM.

Proposed Bridgeport Corporation Will Have $50,000,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn,. Nov. 5.—That a gigantic manufacturing corporation with a financial backing of $50,000,000, representing some of the biggest steel interests of the country, is being organized for the purpose of erecting plants to manufacture shrapnel and other munitions of war for the Allies was the announcement made in Bridgeport tonight.

William R. Brown, former State Senator and for some years a prominent official of the Remington Arms Company, was mentioned as one of the men who is to hold a position with the new concern. Ex-Senator Brown was asked for details regarding the new corporation, but said that he could give no details at this time.

"We have nothing ready for publication yet," he said.

It is asserted that agents of the new corporation have returned from Europe with signed contracts for millions of dollars worth of munitions to be shipped to the front as fast as they can be manufactured.

Four plants are to be erected, according to the present plans, one of them to be built in Bridgeport, two in Providence, R. I., and one in either Waterbury or Hartford.

COMMUTER SUES RAILROAD.

Court Holds Company Responsible for Ticket Agent's Error.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Although a railroad company may direct its patrons "to examine tickets and change before leaving the window," it cannot thereby escape liability for mistakes made by its agents, according to a decision of the Supreme Court today affirming a verdict for damages obtained by Miss Ida H. Gerety against the New York & New Jersey Railroad Company.

Miss Gerety, a commuter, presented her ticket for July, 1914, to a ticket agent, accompanied by a request for a similar ticket for August. The new ticket read "Mr. H. H. Gerety" instead of "Miss I. H. Gerety." Miss Gerety accepted the ticket and change, using the ticket until Aug. 29, when it was taken up by a conductor who noticed the mistake. The railroad contended that a non-suit should have been granted at the trial, resting this claim upon decisions in similar cases.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and price changes were more or less irregular and somewhat feverish. Shorts were active buyers on the decline, and prices advanced sharply, with the December position in Chicago at one time selling at a premium of 5½c over May. Late in the day the market developed an easier tone, with increased pressure, and final figures were 5½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.16 free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.00, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.12 cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Export sales for the day were estimated at 700,000 bushels.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.24⅝
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅝	1.30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.07	1.04⅝	1.04¾	1.05⅝	1.17½
May	1.06⅝	1.05	1.05⅛	1.05½	1.23⅝

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, and while prices lost part of the advance owing to the late decline in wheat, final figures were ¼ to ½c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 76¼c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	60⅜	59¾	60⅛	59⅞	70¼
May	62½	61½	61⅞	61⅝	73⅛

OATS.

Oats were moderately active, and, after moving within a narrow range, prices closed net unchanged for the day. Receipts were larger at interior points, but these were offset by rumors of export demand. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 41½@42c; No. 4 white, 40½@41c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 40½@44½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	50
May	39⅞	39½	39½	39½	53¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and while prices rallied from an early decline and closed steady, there was little snap to the buying, and the trade seemed to take a rather bearish view of the situation, owing to evidences of large numbers of hogs throughout the country. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 2,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.02	8.92	9.02	8.97	11.50
May	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.15	10.55
Ribs—					
January	9.00	8.85	8.92	8.87	10.52
Pork—					
December	14.25	14.10	14.25	14.15	19.97
January	16.42	16.20	16.32	16.30	20.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, but very unsettled, with nervous price changes. Early in the day prices were firmer, with quite active buying by leading houses. The market eased off later, and at the close values were 1 to 8 points below the final of Thursday.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.70	7.60
November	..	..	7.70@7.76	7.65
December	7.75	7.69	7.68@7.70	7.69
January	7.80	7.69	7.68@7.70	7.69
February	7.84	7.82	7.74@7.77	7.75
March	7.90	7.86	7.79@7.80	7.80
April	7.94	7.94	7.83@7.85	7.89
May	8.01	7.93	7.91@7.93	7.96
June	8.07	8.00	8.00@8.02	8.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a reactionary tendency yesterday, with longs inclined to take profits, but after declining 6@9 points, there was a partial rally, and final figures were 1@9 points net lower. There was considerable liquidation on the part of December longs, and out of a total day's business of 73,500 bags, 33,500 bags were in the form of switches from December to the later months. The local spot market was only moderately active, but prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	6.92@6.94	7.01
December	7.00	6.92	6.95@6.96	7.01
January	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.92
February	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.92
March	6.95	6.85	6.91@6.92	6.92
April	..	..	6.94@6.95	6.96
May	7.03	6.94	6.98@7.00	7.00
June	..	..	7.03@7.05	7.05
July	7.13	7.04	7.08@7.10	7.10
August	..	..	7.13@7.15	7.15
September	7.25	7.18	7.18@7.20	7.21
October	..	..	7.23@7.25	7.26

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was more active and prices were firmer, closing at 2 to 8 points net higher. Total sales were 6,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	3.43	3.40	3.40@3.47	3.38
December	3.34	3.27	3.31@3.33	3.23
January	3.16	3.15	3.15@3.16	3.10
February	3.06	3.05	3.04@3.07	2.99
March	3.10	3.08	3.06@3.08	3.02
April	..	..	3.09@3.12	3.04
May	3.18	3.17	3.16@3.17	3.12
June	..	..	3.19@3.21	3.15
July	3.25	3.25	3.22@3.24	3.18
August	..	..	3.24@3.27	3.21
September	..	..	3.27@3.30	3.24
October	..	..	3.30@3.33	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,236 packages. Some further shortening up of the receipts, coupled with a fairly good demand, gave us a higher and firm market for the better grades of fresh creamery. On 'Change 100 tubs creamery extras sold at 29¾c; 80 tubs, September make, 93 score, at 29c; and 25 tubs, 94 score, at 29½c. The street price for extra fresh goods was 29¾@30c, and the fancier lots were so scarce that they brought 30¼@31c. A moderate movement in the secondary grades. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29¾@30c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, 27¼@29c; seconds, 26@27c; 23¼@24¼c; State dairy, finest, 29@29¼c; good to prime, 26¼@28½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23¼@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22¼c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20¼c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20¼c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,088 cases, including 375 cases in transit for export. The market is generally quiet. High qualities of fresh gathered are scarce and firm, but the supply seems to be sufficient at recent prices. Medium and lower grades moving slowly with a wide range of values, according to the proportion of fresh and state eggs contained. Storage eggs more urgently offered, and while exceptionally fancy goods are still held with some confidence, the market for average prime and medium grades is slightly in buyers' favor, and concessions are generally being made from previous prices when important sales can be effected. Near-by white eggs are rather quiet at the recent range of values, but fancy new-laid stock is scarce and commands full former quotations; mixed and irregular qualities move slowly at a wide range. Fresh-gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 27@30c; thirds and poorer, 25@26c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23½c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21@22c; culls and inferior, 16@20½c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, 18@22c; State, Penn., and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@60c; ordinary to good, 40@53c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@53c; Western gathered whites, 38@48c; State, Penn., and near-by hennery browns, 41@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@40c; near-by refrigerator whites, 26@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sat.; light variable winds, mostly n.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., light variable winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., light s. winds.

West Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. to e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; light e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., fair in s. Sat. and Sun.; warmer in n.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued mild temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer in s. Minn. and Iowa—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.
Count six words agate to a line.

WE PAY CASH for tile fabric coats. Cohen Bros., 127 West 17th St.

ATTENTION!—Contractors on athletic underwear wanted. Davis Manufacturing Co., 1,101 Broadway.

TWELVE PIECES good quality pink messaline to close out. M 172 Times.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS.
in plushes, corduroy, velours, mixtures; 1,000 for immediate delivery. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.; Chelsea 2198-8618.

MANUFACTURER has 75 pieces of Jullliard French serge No. 4408, all colors; sell at 43½c net cash. M. H., 225 Times.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, plush corduroy and sibeline coats, also velvet suits. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th St.

BUYERS wanted for a job of suits and coats; $20 value at $10. I. Scheidlinger & Co., 314 7th Av.

PLUSH CORDUROY and mixture coats, cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS of better class; immediate delivery. Fauer, 160 West 29th St.

JOBS desired for cash in highest-grade Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Suits, Plush and Winter Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 450 Broadway. Spring 858.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MILLINERY BUYER. — BLAUNERS REquire the services of a number of millinery buyers; one who has had experience with popular priced merchandise preferred; apply by letter or in person to Blauners's, 833 Market Street, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Baltimore suit and skirt manufacturer, making high-grade, popular price line, desires a live, energetic salesman, with established trade, to travel State of Pennsylvania. Z 267 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Concerns Bearing Investigation.

What is thought to be a ring of swindlers formerly operating in St. Paul and Minneapolis has now transferred its base to Cleveland, and manufacturers, particularly those making ready-to-wear, are warned to make thorough investigation before doing business with unknown concerns in that city. The method pursued by this ring has been to incorporate under some name or other, and then write to manufacturers in this market asking for samples. When a quantity of merchandise has been secured, the goods are sold and the concern declared bankrupt. The operations of these swindlers have been remarkably successful in the other cities mentioned.

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Making Clothing Reservations.

A concern making young men's clothing expects very good results to follow a plan introduced whereby the retail clothier may place part of his order for immediate delivery, and an additional quantity to be drawn upon as needed. The advantage accruing to the buyer is evident, especially in a season when prices are likely to advance before he has an opportunity to place his duplicate orders. The advantage of a longer period during which to make up the merchandise on order is obtained by the manufacturer. The plan disposes of the difficult two weeks' delivery question which has been saddled on the manufacturer by changed conditions in the industry. It further enables the manufacturer to prepare ahead, buy his materials more cheaply, and save the retailer the premiums that must be paid in purchasing to supply an order for rapid delivery.

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Has Minimized Returns.

One thing that has been done for the cutting-up industries by the scarcity of several kinds of merchandise, delays in deliveries, and consequent retarded shipments of the finished garments this season, is the minimizing of the evil of returning goods. This is not attributed to any change of heart on the part of the buyers along this line, but rather that most of them realize for once, at least, that they had better take what they can get and keep it when they get it. As a result of this situation it is said that the bargains the ready-to-wear departments of the various stores of the country will offer this season will be much more bona fide than usual. In other words, the offerings will be composed pretty generally of goods bought in the regular course of business, and sacrificed where necessary, rather than being composed of "jobs" especially bought for sales.

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Exporters Were Not Overworked.

Exporters of cotton goods in this market were not overworked during this week in recording the orders they received, in spite of the fact that the cotton situation put a check on the price advances which were said to be holding this business back. The demand for duck was quite good, both for war and commercial use. Some of this business came forward from China, and Manila also took some heavy goods. The West Indies continued to absorb goods well, while the Latin-American countries placed a fair amount of business, all things considered. This was true also of the antipodes, but there was nothing to brag about in the orders that came forward from India and the Red Sea district. An increased demand from Mexico is reported on low-end goods, but the credit situation millitates strongly against business with that country.

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Colored Cottons Hold Firm.

There was no reason for sellers to complain of the price position of colored cotton goods in the week just passed. The announcing of prices on napped goods for the cutting-up trades by the leading factor at advances of a cent to a cent and a half a yard over last year's figures came as no surprise, unless it be that the advance was not larger. Percales have been advanced during the week, while one of the leading printers has sent out a list of advances which will become effective shortly. Staple ginghams are firmly maintained at the resent rise and dress ginghams are also solid at recent price levels. Denims are growing scarcer every day, and prices on available supplies are very firm. The same is true of plaids, chambrays, tickings, and other colored stock, which are enjoying a seasonable movement.

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Gray Goods Trading Fair.

There was a pretty fair inquiry in the market yesterday for gray goods, in the staple end of which printcloths and sheetings figured most. In the former goods spot sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 6½ cents, while 72-76s and 68-72s in that width sold for immediate delivery at 5⅝ and 5 cents, respectively. In the 38½-inch goods there were spot sales of 64-60s at 4⅝ cents reported, while 60-52s and 60-48s were said to have moved at 4⅛ and 4 cents, respectively. Business on 60-48s was also reported, for delivery in December, January, and February, at 4 cents. Sizeable bids of 5 cents for 68-72s for delivery in the first three months of next year were reported declined. Quite a good movement of sheetings was told of, both the bag trade and the converters asking for goods. There was not much change in the situation as it affected drills and fancies. Spot prices on standard printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4c
39-inch, 56-44s	3½c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	*2½c

*Asked.

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Suspicious of Good Offers.

To say that the credit manager for an association of women's wear manufacturers is dissatisfied with the usual attitude of creditors in bankruptcy matters is to put it mildly. After working hard on one case, he was able to get an offer of 42 per cent. The creditors delayed their answer on the proposition so long that it was withdrawn, and the concern is now going through bankruptcy, with the probability that not one-quarter of the original settlement will be made in the end. It seems to be the common rule to accept

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The low pressure that occupied the lower lake region Thursday evening has passed off to sea over the Massachusetts Coast. It has caused some rain in New England, but elsewhere fair weather continues with but small and unimportant temperature changes. Temperature continues high in the Rocky Mountain and plateau region and also in the plains States.

Rain is indicated in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region Saturday and probably Sunday. In remaining districts fair weather will continue. Temperature will rise slowly in the Ohio Valley and the lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong north to northwest, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Southern New England—Unsettled, with rain on the Coast Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Cloudy and unsettled Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	52	43	4 P. M.	52	46
6 A. M.	48	40	6 P. M.	52	45
9 A. M.	55	45	9 P. M.	49	42
12 M.	57	51	11 P. M.	47	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:50–435 4 Av.; Mary E. Lucas	None
3:03–280 E. 15 St.; Mrs. Oscar Herrmann	000
8:45–2,980 3 Av.; Weiner & Weiskoff	Slight
10:40–3,616 Park Av.; Ignatz Rossenberg	Slight
P. M.	
1:05–315 W. 47 St.; Bryant Auto Painting Co.	Slight
3:40–347 E. 13 St.; Benj. Wasserman	Slight
5:00–8 Morris St.; Basil Stethamonn	$5
5:00–48 Jefferson St.; Solomon Seigel	$500
5:45–94 Attorney St.; Jacob Ulberg	Slight
7:00–121 Suffolk St.; Gordon Iguils	Slight
8:10–208 E. 124 St.; Harry Blank	Slight
8:30–316 E. 38 St.; Charles Berman	Slight
8:35–66 Montgomery St.; Meyer Rubin	Slight
9:30–Clinton and Delancey St.; police garage	Slight
9:35–51 Canal St.; Joseph Bergen & Sons	Slight
9:35–1,224 Vyse Av.; Wm. Sennett	Slight
9:45–315 E. 24 St.; Charles Hibson	Slight
10:00–Buchanan Pl. and Grand Av.; Norton Contracting Co.	$100

INSTRUCTION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL
72d St. and West End Ave.
36TH YEAR
Prepares Boys Thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools.
Individual instruction, all light rooms; obligatory gymnastic and outdoor exercise. Special department for primary boys. 700 graduates have entered college.
Illustrated Catalogue upon application.
Telephone Columbus 1415.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 238 West 75th Street. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools, but none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Expert supervision.
"A School With an Atmosphere of Work."

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year
The Groff-Clark School
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. A.
7 E. 15th St.
DAY and EVENING Business Courses, Correspondence, Languages, Dressmaking, Designing, Millinery, Home Management, Home Nursing, Cooking, Commercial Art, Decorating.
Register Now.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
17th year. Booklet on request. Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions
Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

Boarding and day school at 657 Madison St., Brooklyn, for children from 4 to 16; has a few vacancies; music, languages; private tutoring and private, special instruction for backward children.

FOUNDED 1875. STERN'S SCHOOL OF **LANGUAGES**
961 Madison Av., 200 W. 72d St.

SPEND THE FALL AT LENOX, MASS., where your children may keep up with their classes in the City—AT TRINITY SCHOOL

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av New York City Box 125.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRY BENNETT and others, defendants.

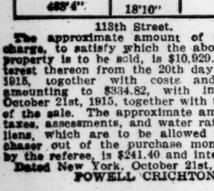
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant easterly four hundred and sixty-eight feet and four inches from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox (formerly Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and seven inches; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, eighteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning; said land lying in Section 6, Block 1697, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

DULON & ROE Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 41 West 113th Street.



113th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,920.40, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.82, with interest from October 21st, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $241.40 and interest.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Maj. R. F. Metcalfe, M. C., now on temp. duty at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Porter, N. Y., and will report to Comdg. Officer, Ft. Sam Houston, for duty, and by letter to Comdg. General, Southern Dept.

Transfers of 1st Lts. of Inf., ordered: J. W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 30th to 24th, and H. H. Pritchett, 24th to 30th.

Maj. S. D. Rockenbach, 11th Cav., to service in Q. M. C., effective Dec. 2.

Orders of Sept. 30 relating to 1st Lt. O. H. Schrader, C. A. C., amended to take effect about March 1, instead of Jan. 1, 1916.

Lt. Col. H. Deakyn, C. of E., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 5 to take special course for field officers at Army Service Schools.

1st Lt. E. H. Jordan, M. R. C., to active duty on account of an emergency, and will report to Comdg. General, Western Dept.

Capt. J. Hayes, 1st Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective Nov. 23, will report to Comdg. General, Hawaii, for duty as Asst. Dept. Q. M.

Following 1st Lts. of Inf. are assigned to regiment indicated: I. J. Phillipson and G. W. Harris, to 28th.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. R. Lyon, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. T. I. Steer, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. A. G. Campbell, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. J. P. McCaskey, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, recruiting officer, 4 days, and 1st Lt. W. D. Frazer, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, Atlantic torpedo flotilla, in connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Lts.: J. F. Daniels, aid on staff of Commander, torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, Dec. 4, in connection fitting out the Nevada and duty on board when commissioned, and J. H. Blackburn, to Navy Recruiting Sta., and Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.

Jr. Grade Lts.: H. P. Le Clair, the Wyoming, to Division Radio Officer, 4th Divn., Atlantic fleet, and R. R. Smith, Portland, Ore., recruiting Sta., to the Wyoming.

P. A. Surgn. R. W. McDowell, the Ozark to the Fulton.

A. Surgns.: F. J. Riordan, the Tonopah to the Ozark, and R. L. Crawford, the Nashville, to the U. S. for treatment.

A. Paymr. C. Bowerfind, the Tonopah to Recg. Ship at Norfolk, Va.

Boatn. E. R. Wroughton, the Chattanooga to the St. Louis.

Chf. Gunner J. J. Clausey, the Chattanooga to the Pittsburgh.

Chf. Mach. F. G. Randall, the South Dakota to the West Virginia.

Mach. F. E. Nelson, the Chattanooga to the South Dakota.

Pay Clerk H. F. Gallagher, the Tonopah to the Fulton.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. D. Williams, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in U. S., duty, General Board.

Maj. C. Gamborg-Andresen, the Saratoga to the Brooklyn, on arrival of the Brooklyn in Asiatic sta.

Capt. W. C. Powers, Jr., the Saratoga, to the Brooklyn on arrival of the Brooklyn at Asiatic Sta.; A. A. Racicot, Jr., the Brooklyn, to Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, on arrival of the Brooklyn, Asiatic Sta.; R. S. Geiger, Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, to the U. S.; J. D. Murray, the Rhode Island, to naval prison, Portsmouth; L. A. Clapp, naval prison, Portsmouth, to marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, and H. S. Green, marine barracks, Pearl Harbor, to the U. S.

2d Lts. L. M. Bourne, the Saratoga, to the Brooklyn on arrival Brooklyn, Asiatic Sta.; H. Berry, the Rhode Island, to the Wilmington on arrival Brooklyn Asiatic Sta.; J. A. Gray, the Wilmington, to the Saratoga on arrival of Brooklyn; H. S. Smith, marine barracks, Phila., to marine barracks, Port Royal; J. T. Underhill, the Arkansas, to 2d Co., Phila. Barracks, and G. W. Hamilton, Phila. Barracks, to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda at Cavite, D-1, D-2, D-3, Drayton, McCall, and the Ozark at New York Yard, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, and Reid at Charleston, Machias at New Orleans, Neptune at Norfolk, Nereus at Shanghai, Nero at Mare Island, and the Tonopah at New London.

Sailed—Prairie, Port Royal, for Port au Prince; New York, Hampton Roads, to sea; Prometheus, Corsova, for Mare Island, via Sitka; South Carolina, Delaware Breakwater, for Hampton Roads, and the Texas, New York Yard, to sea.

The Hector, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Norfolk.

The Eagle, now en route from Guantanamo Bay, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, has been authorized to spend two weeks at New York en route.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Prizes have been awarded to P. S. 84, Boys, Brooklyn, in the street cleaning poster contest. The individual prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Dano Uslan.

There will be an examination at the Education Board Building on Nov. 8 for those persons who filed applications prior to Feb. 15 1915, to teach trade mathematics in evening high schools. Those who filed applications prior to Oct. 21 to teach trade mathematics in day vocational schools will be examined on the same day.

Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction will make an address at the meeting of the Brooklyn Heads of Department Association at Grant Hall, 489 Washington Avenue, that borough, on the evening of Nov. 10.

The monthly meeting of the Washington Irving High School alumnae will be held on the evening of Nov. 8. Mrs. Emma S. Fry will give a recital from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW JERSEY.

Academy House, Lakewood, N. J., 300 Monmouth Av.—Rooms, with and without baths; homelike; excellent table. George Lautensack.

OAK COURT HOTEL Lakewood, N. J. Now Open.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woehr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
S. Hanstein, Prop'r

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City.
Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached.
MACK LATZ & CO.

TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World
Table d'hote Restaurant Traymore

WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave., Near Beach.

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

LOUISIANA.

The Ideal Tour
To Mexico, Panama
or the
California Expositions
is via
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America."
Offering delightful variation from the Winter abroad, with all the attractions of a Continental city.
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props. Send for Folder.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf Tennis Club House. Now open.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 248 5th Av., New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:35|Sun sets..4:53|Moon rises..5:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:21	6:45	12:05	12:40
Governors Island	6:38	7:01	12:33	1:18
Hell Gate	8:28	8:51	2:13	2:58

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 5.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Oct. 27.
SS Evandale, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.
SS Montevideo, Havana, Oct. 30.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, Oct. 30.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Nov. 3.
SS Pinar del Rio, Calbarien, Oct. 30.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Nov. 2.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, Oct. 30.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Nov. 2.
SS Penistone, Naples, Oct. 18.
SS Rio Colorado, Santos, Oct. 5.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Oct. 30.
SS Arkansas, Shields, Oct. 10.
SS Rio Preto, Santos, Oct. 12.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 30.
SS Trongate, Huelva, Oct. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Guyana	St. Nazaire	Oct. 19
Brisbane River	Rotterdam	Oct. 20
Lord Ormonde	Barcelona	Oct. 30
Ville de Paris	Havre	Oct. 30
Greenholm	Shelbourne	Oct. 20
Morini	Oporto	Oct. 22
Richmond	London	Oct. 22
Camaguey	Cienfuegos	Oct. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Czaritza	Archangel	Oct. 25
Atherstone	Bordeaux	Oct. 22
Birkhall	Augusta	Oct. 27
Taormina	Genoa	Oct. 22
Fridland	Rotterdam	Oct. 23
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 4

DUE MONDAY.

Lafayette	Bordeaux	Oct. 31
Venezuela	Curacao	Oct. 25
Pennsylvanian	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 31
Bermod	Cristobal	Oct. 31
Canova	Bahia	Oct. 15
Nechee	Galveston	Nov. 2
Stampalia	Naples	Oct. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 6
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 1
Calamares	Cristobal	Nov. 1
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 3

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Christiansand	Oct. 28
Rappahannock	London	Oct. 28
Algol	St. Michaels	Oct. 28
Brantford	Bewey	Oct. 21
Calabria	Gibraltar	Oct. 27
Fram	Shields	Oct. 20
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 28
Miguel Jover	Gibraltar	Oct. 26
Havana	Havana	Nov. 3
Alamo	Tampa	Nov. 4
El Occidente	Galveston	Nov. 8
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	
Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	
Western, Rotterdam	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.	
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	
Melderskin, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	
San Giorgio, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.	
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.	
Strabo, Manchester	——	12:00 M.	
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.	
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.	
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.	
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.	
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.	
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.	

SAIL TOMORROW.

Montevideo Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Dinnamase, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 5.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,800 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Taormina, Genoa to New York, was 829 miles E. at noon; due 7th, late, or early 8th: Italian Lines.

SS Moreni, Lisbon to New York, was 164 miles E. at noon; due 6th, forenoon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 162 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 246 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Camaguey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 80 miles E. of Cape San Antonio at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 121 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 101 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 80 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 144 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 185 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 443 miles S. at noon.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 434 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 519 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 836 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Henry T. Scott, Galveston to New York, was off Miami at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Nov. 5.
SS Ancona, at Naples, Oct. 29.
SS Esrom, at Lerwick, Oct. 31.
SS Bergstad, at Kirkwall, Nov. 2.
SS Advance, at Colon, Nov. 5.
SS Harpagus, at Marseilles, Oct. 28.
SS Auchendale, at London, Nov. 4.
SS Borderer, at London, Nov. 4.
SS Phidias, at Manchester, Nov. 4.
SS Pathan, at Suez, Nov. 4.

Sailed.

SS Birkhall, from Oran, Oct. 28.
SS Ioannis, from Oran, Oct. 29.
SS Atahuelpa, from Barbados, Nov. 5.
SS Bristol City, from Swansea, Nov. 4.
SS Etonian, from Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS City of Agra, from Colombo, Nov. 2.
SS Denbigh Hall, from Oran, Nov. 3.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Singapore, Nov. 3.
SS Indrakuala, from Singapore, Nov. 4.
SS Ramfos, from Teneriffe, Nov. 4.

Passed.

SS Confidenza, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Primley, New York for Vladivostok, passed Perim.
SS Palermo, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ile de Reunion, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Nov. 16, SS Canopic.
Greece—No mailing at present.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 6, SS Duca di Genova.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 8:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Nov. 7
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Nov. 8
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed)—Sonoma.....Nov. 11

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Physical examinations have been held for the following positions:

Milk Inspector, male, 189 persons passed, 36 failed.

Milk Inspector, female, six passed, three failed.

Auto engineman, eighty-nine passed, eight failed.

Resident physician, female, two passed, four failed.

Promotion to attendant, male, eight passed, four failed.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for machinist, electrical, on Jan. 1, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The pay is from $3.28 to $4.24 a day. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. The test will consist of physical ability, training, experience, and fitness. Age, twenty years or over. Applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Dec. 17. Further information may be obtained from the Labor Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associate Bible Students.
PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M., "Baptism."
3 P. M.—Musical Service: "STABAT MATER"; soloists; Margarulte Ringo, soprano, Marie Morrisey, contralto; Don Carlos Burel, tenor; Albert G. Janpolski, baritone.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.—11 A. M.—Rev. William Ross of London, England.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
85th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
The Pastor will preach, subject:
"THE LIGHTED MIND."
Sunday School, 10 A. M.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Pastor Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. on the "Perils of Preparedness."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"WE KNOW IN PART."

Ethical Culture.
HENRY FRANK,
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock,
Professional League Hall, 1,999 Broadway; entrance on 68th Street.
"Europe's Clash of Psychological Forces."

Jewish.
FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "WHAT CAN CHRISTIANS DO TO END PREJUDICE?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE BETH-EL,
5th Av. at 76th St.
Sunday, 11:00 A. M.:
Dr. SCHULMAN
on
"THE STILL SMALL VOICE IN OUR STORMY TIME."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Synagogue and the Community."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Religion of Love."
Monday, 11:00 A. M., sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Poetic Beauty of the Psalms."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.
ADVENT, B'way at 93d St.
Rev. W. M. HORN, Pastor.
Burning of Mortgage of Parsonage at 11 A. M. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Preacher.
No evening service, Congregation will unite in great Union Lutheran Reformation Service at Holy Trinity, Central Park West at 65th, at 8 P. M.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. James Lutheran Church, Madison Av. and 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.
CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Pastor, F. C. HARDING.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vested choir.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—CHRISTIAN F. REISNER; 11, "Unanswered Prayers"; 7:45, "The N. Y. Boy." Police Band plays.

J. BASSETT MOORE, LL. D., Authority on International Law, speaks Sunday, 10 A. M., on AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, corner 86th St.
Dr. Jameson preaches 11; 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street.
REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., PASTOR, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Men's Class, Prof. George A. Coe; Women's Class, Miss Douglas, 10 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—8 P. M., Com. J. T. Featherstone. Brass Band, Trio, and Motion Pictures of D. S. C. Ser.: "The Church and Streets."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Sunday School Centennial Anniversary.
11 A. M. Sermon, Rev. John L. Hurlbut, D. D. 8 P. M.—Reunion Platform Meeting Addresses. Herbert L. Hill and others. 8 P. M.—Sermon, Rev. H. E. Woolever, D. D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street, CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—"The Battle with Apollyon."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Professor W. J. Thompson of Drew Theological Seminary.
8 P. M.—Rev. Sumner R. Vinton of Burma will give an address, illustrated by stereopticon lantern slides of Burma, the wonderland of the East.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

New Thought.
CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.
Dr. JULIA SETON, Founder.
Sunday Services, 11:15 A. M.
Hotel Empire, 63d St. and Broadway.
Subject: "The Great Awakening."

New Thought.
ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

DIVINE SCIENCE,
Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway.
Service, 11 A. M. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "LIFE."

HARRY GAZE,
"Prosperity Through Spiritual Efficiency."
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park West, at 72d Street.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St.
Sunday service, 11 A. M. Healing meeting, Friday, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily, 10 to 5.

LECTURE SERVICE, 11 EAST 41ST ST., Sunday, 11 A. M.
Subject: "Freedom from Bondage."
SPEAKER, WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Public Invited.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Saturdays, 11 A. M., Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West.
Subject today: "The Home Beautiful."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

MRS. CHAPIN, Pres. Boston Metaphysical Club, resumes services and classes Nov. 7 and 14 at the Biltmore.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

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Service Sunday afternoon at 4; also every morning except Saturday at 11.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Av.—Sunday, 11, Mrs. Van Marter, subject: "The Boomerang." Evening, 8, Speaker, Mr. D. W. Pye. Soloist at both meetings, Mme. Bettinnetti. Monday, 8, Mrs. Van Marter.

Pentecostal Nazarene.
PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, 8th Av. and 22d St., Mrs. I. M. JUMP, Pastor.—SPECIAL: Monday, Holiness meetings at 2:30.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D.D., Preaches, 11 & 8.
WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., at 105th St.
11.—"The Angel of the White House."
8.—"The Open Door to the South."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.
Afternoon subject: "THE THINGS THAT CANNOT BE SHAKEN."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 55TH ST.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., PASTOR.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Offering for the Deacon's Fund.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.—Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach, 11 A. M.; Dr. MONTGOMERY at the choral service, 8 P. M. Communion service, 4 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—Subject: "Thou Hast Left Thy First Love."
8 P. M.—Subject: "Undaunted Love."

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the CHATILLON CO., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 30th day of October, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 231 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

[Seal.]

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND ROCK REMOVAL.—U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon, Nov. 8, 1915, and then opened, for dredging and rock removal at Miami Harbor and St. Lucie Inlet, Fla. Further information on application.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline—Much Foreign Selling—Home Trade Expanding.

The sources of the decline on the Stock Exchange yesterday were largely technical and professional, but the market indicated that the public, which is still interested on a large scale, was less inclined than at times in the past to resist reactions, which are the natural sequel of large or rapid advances. Continued rumors of peace movements being under way in Europe played their part or were made to play their part in the reaction, the argument among many Wall Street traders being that peace at no distant date was likely, and that the coming peace would mean necessarily a decided readjustment in the market from the conditions brought about through the placing of enormous war orders in this country. Actually there seemed to lay at the bottom of the day's decline chiefly the fact that since trading was diverted to a considerable extent from certain of the war stocks into a wider number of issues, including notably some of the leading railroad stocks, the market had again become perhaps too well supplied with stock for the comfortable handling of speculative accounts in brokerage houses. That was a situation which naturally led to an easing up of such accounts, the outward reflection of which was the fairly general setback yesterday following irregular price movements earlier in the week. At the same time the breadth of the market, revealed both in the great number of stocks dealt in and in the fact that transactions once again exceeded a million shares, denoted a continuance of very active trading interests.

The increased number of stocks which daily figure in Stock Exchange transactions is in some respects typical of the new period into which this country's financial activities have passed. We are exporting gold to Holland while we are importing gold from London, which again is typical of our new state in the world of finance. So, too, are the credit transactions which are now being negotiated here in behalf of London banks. All of these things connote increased importance as a financial centre, and all in all they go to support the confidence which is felt in the existence of a great opportunity for American finance and of the ability to profit by it. The continued inflow of American securities from Europe, and the movement this week has been unusually heavy, carries similar inferences, for at no time in the past would we have been able to absorb so readily so great an amount of our securities held abroad. These things, with the exception of the foreign selling of stocks, had perhaps little to do specifically with the course of prices yesterday, but they have not a little to do with the great breadth of the market. Further evidence of that growth in domestic business which, from one point of view, is an outgrowth of the enormous trade which we have done with other countries since the outbreak of the war, and which in another aspect offers the best possible offset against a possible large curtailment of war-born trade, is supplied in the weekly résumés of trade conditions which once more tell of broadening commercial activity in most if not in all lines. And it should be borne in mind in this connection that the favorable effect of a broadening of home trade commensurate with the growth already seen in foreign trade will be less restricted. Many more things are consumed at home than we export to other markets, and conditions which greatly stimulate the domestic demand for goods imply necessarily widespread influence upon the whole business fabric.

The financial influences of the day found reflection, besides the reaction in the stock market, in a decided strengthening of foreign exchange rates, which responded both to the plans for the creation of new credits here and to the demand for exchange growing out of the continued sale of American securities in London as well as by Holland. The premium on Dutch exchange, which is bringing about gold shipments to that country at a time when sterling exchange is at a large discount, illustrates very well the disorganized state into which international financial transactions have fallen. It will no doubt fall to New York's share to take a constantly increasing part in dealing with the adjustment of the exchanges and with their eventual restoration to normal conditions. The latter, no doubt, is something which will have to wait on the re-establishment of peace, and even after that has come it may take a long time to accomplish the necessary readjustment. That, as well as the present, will be a period of great opportunities for our bankers, and through them for the whole country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4	5
Richmond	4	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4	4	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4	5
Kan. City	4	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4	4	5
San Fran.	4½	4	4	4½	5

Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

On call	High. 2	Low. 2	Last. 1¾	Renewal Rate. 1¾

TIME.

60 days	2¼@3	5 months	3
90 days	2¼@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			3

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.65⅛	$4.64½	$4.64⅞	.00⅜
Cables	4.65⅞	4.65¼	4.65⅝	.00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand.	(or check.)	Cable.
London			
Paris		$4.84⅞	$4.65⅝
Switzerland		5.96	5.95
Scandinavia		5.33¾	5.32½
Berlin		26.10	26.20
China—		.81⅝	.81½
Hongkong		48.35	49.50
Shanghai		56.00	..
Singapore		57.50	..
Greece		5.14	5.15
Holland		41⅞	.42⅛
India—			
Bombay		36.00	..
Calcutta		36.75	..
Italy		6.43⅝	6.42⅜
Japan—			
Kobe		49.37	49.45
Yokohama		49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—			
Manila		49.62	49.75
South America—			
Buenos Aires		.42⅜	.42⅛
Rio		.23.40	23.45
Spain			.18⅞
Austria		14.75	14.80
Russia			32.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.60⅛	$4.58⅛	$4.59⅝	$4.57⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $540,813,412; balance, $33,260,981; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,187,559.

The local banks have gained $13,158,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24½d, off 1-16d. New York, 50c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A "Small Day in Stocks"

So quickly has Wall Street accustomed itself to a big market that it was inclined to find fault with yesterday's activity. The day's turnover barely passed the million mark; the total was 1,002,000 shares. There had not been such a small day's business since Oct. 20. A great many of the younger men in the Street, and not a few of the older ones, too, decided that trading had quieted down so that they could go to the game at Princeton today with clear consciences. They would have gone any way, but it was comforting to think that in closing their desks Friday night for the week-end the indications were that their associates who remained at the office would in all probability have a light Saturday.

***

No Credit Announcement.

When negotiations are being carried on by cable unexpected delays result. The group of London bankers formed to act in concert in arranging new bank credits in this country have come to an understanding, and the New York group are near one, but the promised announcement as to names, amounts, and terms was not forthcoming yesterday. It is possible the English bankers thought that the sacredness of their week-end might be involved if they attempted to close matters on a Friday.

***

Peace, and Its Terrors.

When the Ministers of War for Great Britain, France, and Italy say the only peace that can be considered is one based on a decisive victory by the Allies the holder of war stocks takes heart, but when he learns a day later that some one supposed to be close to the Kaiser is journeying to a neutral country with power to suggest a settlement, the poor shareholder is again cast down. He devoutly hopes for peace, but he wants to get out of his stocks before it comes in sight. In the meantime, the men who are convinced that the war must go two years more are taking advantage of the recessions to get stocks that they sold when the enthusiasm over war business was at its height.

***

American Woolen Problem.

The present situation of the American Woolen Company's plan for taking out a new charter in Massachusetts gives an illustration of the effect of widespread speculation in a non-dividend paying stock. The Rechartering Committee thought when the plan was undertaken a few weeks ago that there would be slight difficulty about it because of the obvious benefits to common stockholders. The announcement was made that the company under Massachusetts laws would save between $400,000 and $500,000 a year, the equivalent of 2 per cent. on the junior shares, that had to be paid out under New Jersey jurisdiction. This was reiterated in a statement yesterday by Albert H. Wiggin, a member of the committee. It was supposed that the stockholders would quickly deposit their holdings in support of the plan, but this did not prove to be the case. Three-quarters of the preferred shares came in, but the common lagged because it was scattered widely in this country and in Europe, being in the names of brokerage firms to a large extent, or held for others by banks abroad. The company's stock books do not show the names of the real owners of the bulk of the issue, and the problem is to find out who they are and gain their assent before Nov. 14, when the time for depositing stock expires. The legal advisers of the committee state that the assent of two-thirds of each class of stock will be necessary for the success of the measure. The committees has announced that two-thirds of both classes have been deposited, but this will not be sufficient.

***

As to the Market.

There are many ways of looking at current stock markets. Here is one point of view, set forth in a bond circular issued by the Broadway Trust Company: "Speculation in securities is rife and many issues have become active which were formerly unknown to the general investing public. In the security market it is not usually the good that is the most advertised; on the contrary the bad gets the best advertising, as it needs it the most."

***

October Steel Earnings.

Steel men expect that the United States Steel Corporation's October earnings will be the largest for the ten months of the year, with a substantial margin over the month approaching closest. Prices are higher than in preceding months, and the rate of output was as great if not greater than in September. That is, in both months the mills were running close to capacity, making all the steel they could. The September income is estimated at a figure slightly higher than $13,500,000, and one estimate that conservative sources is that October will prove to have brought a return close to $16,000,000. This would not be a new high record, as the corporation in October, 1907, had a net in excess of $17,000,000. October has always been the month for tonnage records at the mills, and this year pressure was increased by pressing war business.

***

Amster Reaches Goal.

An absorbing topic of conversation in the financial district yesterday was the ascension to fame of Nathan L. Amster of Boston. Mr. Amster, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, thus stepping into the office once controlled by Daniel G. Reid and into the shoes formerly worn by B. F. Yoakum and Robert Walker. The honor would be more marked if the Rock Island were not in receivership, but Mr. Amster hopes to vacate the receivership soon. While it was generally believed that Mr. Amster would be a member of the Executive Committee, it was thought that Charles Hayden would be Chairman. Much surprise was expressed when Mr. Amster's name appeared on the ticker. In his new capacity Mr. Amster will be depended on to look around for money when the Rock Island is in need. Having antagonized the banks which used to furnish Rock Island funds, Mr. Amster will probably have to find new banks to draw on, and he is fortunate to have a few new bankers on the board to help him. The insurgent Director fought everybody, even his old friends; he chased every Reid-Moore Director off the board; he brought suits against some of the Directors, and he remained optimistic about the Rock Island and talked of the road's merits when everybody else talked of foreclosures and bad earnings. Apparently only two of the thirteen Directors on the board are out-and-out Amster men, and how Mr. Amster ascended in the face of such odds is not quite clear.

***

New Haven Earnings.

The September earnings of the New Haven, showing a gross increase of $510,000 and a net increase of $187,000, were not as large as had been expected. When New Haven started on its recent rise it touched 89, but in connection with this rise went rumors that the Pennsylvania Railroad was buying the stock. It appears that these rumors were more influential in sending the stock up than was the bullish argument of increased earnings. The Western railroads are just coming into their own because of the moving of crops, but roads like the New Haven cannot look forward to an extensive crop movement. The New Haven must depend for a great part on the prosperity of manufacturing concerns.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	1,002,516
Year to date	Exch. closed
Same period last year	146,408,374
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.989,158
Same day last year	90.23 —1.21
	*Exch. closed

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
*Closing average July 30, 57.77.	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
106	109	500	Adams Express	105	106	105	106	+1⅝
32¼	32⅝	3,400	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	— ⅝
12⅞	13	7,600	Alaska Juneau	13¼	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
36½	36¾	17,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	40	40	36½	36½	— ⅞
73⅝	74¼	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74½	75¼	74	74	— ½
71⅛	72	3,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	72⅞	73⅝	71	71⅞	+ ⅝
66	66½	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	68	66¼	—2½
99	101	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅝	10,900	Am. Can	61	61⅝	58⅞	59⅛	— ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	100	Am. Can pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
85	85½	10,800	Am. Car & Fdry	87¼	87¼	85	85	—1½
116⅜	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	+ ⅛
143½	146	300	Am. Coal Products	146	146⅞	145½	145½	+ ¼
61	61½	2,500	Am. Cotton Oil	62	62	60½	61	— ½
101	..	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100¼	102¼	100¼	102¼	+1¼
111	125	1,300	Am. Express	111	114	111	114	+3¼
11⅞	12⅛	700	Am. H. & Leather	12¼	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
54	55	2,425	Am. H. & Leath.pf	56½	56⅞	54	54	—3½
26½	26⅝	2,900	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
28	28⅜	2,400	Am. Linseed	28⅝	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
44½	45	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	45	45½	45	45	— ½
66	66⅜	6,400	Am. Locomotive	68½	68½	66	66½	—1⅝
98½	99½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99⅞	99¾	99	99	— ⅜
10	10⅜	200	Am. Malt	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
31	34	100	Am. Malt pf	33	33	33	33	—1½
94½	94¼	39,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅞	95½	92¾	94⅛	+1½
109⅞	110¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R.pf	110	110	110	110	..
86½	89	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf.A	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86½	— ⅜
83	84	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	83¼	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅞
107	110½	100	Am. Snuff pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅜
61¼	62	5,400	Am. Steel Fd'ries	64⅝	65	61¼	61¼	—2¼
116½	117	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref	119⅝	119⅞	116⅞	116½	—2⅝
116	117	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
127⅞	128	8,700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129¾	127½	127⅞	+ ½
231½	233	850	Am. Tobacco	232	234½	232	233	+2
50¾	50⅞	3,380	Am. Woolen	52¾	52¾	50¾	50¾	—2
51⅞	51¾	400	Am. Woolen t. r	52¾	52¾	51½	51	—1
97	97½	1,200	Am. Woolen pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
12	13	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf	14	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
85⅜	86	73,130	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
108¼	108⅝	10,300	Atch., T. & S.F.x d	109⅞	109⅞	108½	108⅝	— ⅛
101½	102	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
127	127½	21,850	Baldwin Loco	130½	131	126¾	127¼	—2½
108½	109½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	..
95¼	95⅝	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	95⅞	95⅞	95¼	95⅜	— ⅜
77	77½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
..	..	16	Bank of Commerce	184	184	182	182	..
438	445	1,610	Bethlehem Steel	440	450	435	435	—5
90	90½	4,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	91⅝	91⅝	89¾	89¾	—1⅝
86	90	100	Brown Shoe pf	89	89	89	89	— ½
11	12¼	3,100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	13¼	13¼	11⅞	12	— ⅞
66⅞	67¼	900	Butte & Superior	68	68	66¾	67	— ½
29⅞	30	200	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	..
20¼	20⅝	6,200	California Petrol	19½	21½	19½	20	— ½
45	45½	2,800	California Pet. pf	44	47	44	45	+1¼
185	185½	11,100	Canadian Pacific	188½	188¾	185	185⅞	—3¼
58¼	58½	4,800	Central Leather Co	59½	59¾	58¼	58⅝	— ⅝
108	110	300	Central Leather pf	109	109	108	108	+ ⅛
106	110	19	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	108	108	108	108	..
134	135	10	Chesapeake & Ohio	134½	134½	134½	134½	— ½
61½	61⅞	9,900	Chi. Great Western	62¼	63⅜	61½	61½	— ⅞
16⅞	16¾	1,950	Chi. Gt. West. pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
40	40¼	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	— ⅛
94½	95¼	1,400	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	96	96¼	95½	95¾	— ⅛
130½	131	450	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	131	131	130⅞	130⅞	— ⅛
134	135	400	Chi. & Northwest	135	135	134¾	134¾	— ¼
19½	19⅝	8,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅝	20⅜	19½	19½	— ¼
53¾	54	18,400	Chino Copper	54½	55⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
65	69	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	68	68	68	68	..
37½	38½	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	37	37	35	35	—1½
60	..	100	Col. & Southern	37⅜	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
143½	144	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
93	94	2,400	Consolidated Gas	146	146	143⅝	145⅝	—1⅝
19¼	19½	500	Continental Can	95	95	94	94	+2
90	90¼	2,500	Corn Products Ref	20	20¾	19¼	19¼	—1¼
75¼	75½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	— ½
106¼	106½	24,400	Crucible Steel	75	77½	74½	75¼	— ½
152¼	153½	100	Crucible Steel pf	106	106	106	106	— ½
152⅛	153½	500	Delaware & Hud	154½	154½	153½	153½	— ½
221	230	40	Do., odd lot	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	— ½
12¼	12½	200	Del., Lack. & West	226	226	221	221	+3
16	21	1,300	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14½	12	12	—1¾
16	21	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	23	23½	22½	22¾	— ⅛
130	133	25	Do., odd lot	22	22	22	22	— ¼
45	45¼	19	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	..
25	25½	8,200	Distillers Secur	46½	46⅞	44¾	45	—1½
15	16	900	Dome Mines	25	25⅞	25	25	..
70	71⅝	200	Duluth S. S. & A.pf	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
43	43¼	100	Elec. Storage Bat	71	71	71	71	— ¾
57½	58	21,050	Erie	44⅛	44⅞	43¼	43¼	— ⅞
48	49	5,210	Erie 1st pf	59	59	57¾	57¾	—1⅛
51	52	900	Erie 2d pf	50¾	50¾	49	49	—1½
330	340	200	Federal M. & S. pf	52½	52½	52	52	..
177	179	1,800	General Chemical	335	335	335	335	..
370	388	500	General Electric	180¼	180¼	177	177	—2¾
113½	114	300	General Motors	371	371	368	368	—7
72½	74	4,300	General Motors pf	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
112	113	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	75	73⅝	73⅝	—1⅜
127½	127½	4,900	Goodrich pf	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
50⅝	50⅝	13,900	Great Northern pf	127⅝	128⅝	126⅝	127	— ⅛
39¾	40	1,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	50⅝	52½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
41¼	42	9,800	Greene-Cananea	39¾	41¾	39¾	41	+1¾
72	72¼	31	Guggenheim Explor	72¼	73	72	72	..
120	120	300	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	..
45,900	46,000	300	Illinois Central	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	—1
45⅝	46⅜	600	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛	— ½
24	24½	25	Inter.-Met. pf	24	24	24	24	—1
82	84	500	Inter.-Met. pf	82	82	82	82	..
24¼	24⅝	11,500	Interboro Consol	25½	25½	24½	24½	— ⅜
80⅝	80⅞	4,950	Interboro Con. pf	81½	82	80¾	80¾	— ⅝
25¾	26	400	Int. Agricultural	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
64⅞	65	1,800	Int. Agricultural pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
111	113	3,700	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¼	111¼	110	110	—1
103	104	428	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	195¼	195¼	194	194	—1½
5,800	6,000	50	Int. Paper	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	..
2,900	3,000	3,700	Int. Paper pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
47¼	47⅝	400	Kansas City South	47	48	47	47¼	+1½
82½	83	65	Kan. City South. pf	84¼	84¾	82½	82½	—1⅝
65½	66	200	Keokuk & Des Mo	65½	65½	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅝
5	6	40	Kings Co. El.L.& P	5	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
129	130	100	Kresge (S.S.) Co.pf	129	130	129	130	— ⅛
239	249½	5,100	Lackawanna Steel	240	240	240	240	—10
77	78	400	Lake Erie & West	80	80½	76	76½	— ⅝
13	14	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝
31	32½	200	Lehigh Valley	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
81	81½	1,400	Liggett & Myers	82¾	82¾	81	81	—1
247	249	100	Liggett & Myers pf	248	248	247	248	+1⅝
118	119	100	Long Island	118¾	118¾	118¾	118⅞	+ ⅞
23	24	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
27½	27½	200	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
95½	96	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	95½	96	95	95	..
183½	184¾	200	Lorill. (P.) Co. pf	183	183¾	183¾	183¾	+1½
114	116	200	Louis. & Nash	115	115½	115	115½	— ⅜
129	130	500	Mackay Cos	130	130	130	130	— ½
83	84	300	Mackay Cos. pf	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
65⅞	66	100	Manhattan Elev	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1½
129	130	66	do., odd lot	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
72½	73	6,300	Maxwell Motors	128¾	129¾	128¾	129	— ⅛
98⅝	99	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	77	77	72	72½	—4⅜
58¼	59¼	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	99⅜	99⅜	98½	98½	—1¼
50	53	100	May Dept. Stores	61¾	61¾	58⅝	59	—2¼
38⅝	39¼	12,800	Mexican Petroleum	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ½
34½	34⅝	4,700	Miami Copper	89	91¾	89	89	— ⅛
17⅝	17¾	2,550	Minn. & St. Louis	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	+ ⅛
39	40	680	Minn. & St. L. pf	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
124	125	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	39	40	38⅝	40	+1⅝
128	131	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	126	126	125¾	125¾	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	130	130	130	130	—2½
16	17	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17	17⅝	5,300	Missouri Pacific	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
66	66⅜	1,500	Montana Power	7¼	7¼	6½	6½	—1⅛
109	..	100	Montana Power pf	60¼	60¼	60	60	— ½
..	..	10	Nat. City Bank	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
125½	126½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	470	470	470	470	+ ¼
80½	82	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	126	127	126	126½	+1½
110	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	82	82	82	82	+ ½
31⅜	32	2,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	110	110	110	110	— ½
91	92	300	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	32⅜	32⅝	31¾	31¾	—1
66¼

COTTON SENTIMENT STRONGLY BEARISH

Big Decline in Three Weeks Has Resulted in Building Up a Large Short Interest.

PRICES UP 3 TO 4 POINTS

Small Into-Sight Figures Indicate That the South Is Not Willing to Sell at Present Level.

Although cotton made a slight net gain yesterday, the selling by timid bulls and the ring element toward the close indicated that there was no disposition to take any positive stand on the long side. The extensive decline of the last three weeks has discouraged buyers and emboldened sellers, with the result that a big short interest has replaced the overbought condition existing early in October.

The influences which have led to this reversal of opinion consist of the fine weather, which is believed to have added materially to the crop; the absence of export demand, which has encouraged American spinners to delay their purchases, and the belief that the South would have to throw overboard its holdings of spot cotton.

Yesterday's figures on the into-sight for the week were only 476,000 bales. This is the smallest weekly movement of cotton for the first week in December in a great many years. The only explanation for this restricted movement is holding of cotton by the South. The abundance of money enables country merchants who have bought from the farmer to obtain credit from the banks with cotton as collateral. Farmers are not inclined to press sales, largely because abundant cash is furnished to them by the sale of their cottonseed, which amounts to $20 for every bale of cotton turned out from the gins. Moreover, the foodstuffs and forage crops raised by the farmers this season have placed them in a more independent position than usual.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged, Norfolk declining 20 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, middling, 11.90. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.77	11.60	11.63@11.64	11.60@11.61
Jan	11.81	11.73	11.74@11.75	11.74@11.76
March	12.13	11.97	11.98@12	11.94@11.95
May	12.27	12.10	12.11@12.13	12.08@12.09
July	12.31	12.16	12.18@12.19	12.16@12.17

Total port receipts, 18,819 bales; last week, 39,613 bales; last year, 55,173 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	....	4,984	2,772
Galveston	6,655	10,784	21,810
Mobile	1,135	2	1,832
Charleston	1,801	1,259	2,579
Savannah	3,357	3,703	10,503
Wilmington	985	1,708	1,329
Norfolk	2,447	3,198	2,418

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,913	2,050	2,934
Memphis	11,131	7,977	8,563
St. Louis	56	2,765	4,759
Houston	8,698	13,421	22,042

Exports, 13,441 bales; total thus far this season, 1,385,026 bales; total last season, 676,088 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,254 Galveston	31,053	291,105	289,699
2,170 New Orleans	11.37	266,408	134,135
175 Mobile	11.12	18,776	31,797
2,420 Savannah	11½	202,957	129,961
— Charleston	11½	90,209	56,814
— Wilmington	11.25	31,429	28,295
— Norfolk	11.44	62,030	35,081
2,908 Augusta	11.50	169,540	123,777
1,650 Memphis	11.75	191,627	183,079
— St. Louis	11.75	71,491	21,801
1,605 Houston	11.50	175,703	122,393

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point decline on the basis. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 29,000 bales, including American, 23,000. Market closed steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$11,281,953	+$2,933,861
Two roads	1,039,394	— 70,581
Total (12 roads)	12,271,347	+ 2,854,280

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$268,355	$288,452	$322,658
Net	80,777	125,384	165,814
Def. after chgs.	26,138	3,829	*32,191
3 mos. gross	731,148	763,642	765,571
Net	176,075	181,903	211,079
Def. after chgs.	121,788	91,577	54,051
*Surplus.			

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for September—

Gross	2,443,638	2,288,259	2,388,191
Net aft. taxes	1,007,747	717,313	736,686
3 mos. gross	6,689,249	6,381,746	6,793,670
Net aft. taxes	2,281,196	1,654,686	1,703,045

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September—

Gross	4,789,627	4,102,751	4,076,342
Net aft. taxes	1,896,500	1,346,347	1,232,873
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,629,373	1,125,765	912,583
3 mos. gross	13,886,463	11,849,054	11,882,527
Net aft. taxes	5,398,296	3,747,150	3,535,141
Surp. aft. chgs.	4,514,765	2,907,562	2,601,138

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for September—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	168,384	183,355	15,021
Net	57,272	63,494	6,222
Sur. after chg., depre., &c.	11,952	19,856	7,904
3 mos. gross	545,797	611,210	65,413
Net	201,151	250,512	49,361
Sur. after chg., depre., &c.	65,666	119,152	53,486

CHINO COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Milling profit	1,503,846	516,435	*987,411
Miscel. income	51,568	50,060	*1,508
†Total income	1,555,414	566,495	*988,919
Dividends	652,455	433,400	*219,055
Surplus	902,959	133,095	*769,864

†Based on 16,003-cent copper.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for September—

Gross	266,435	256,125	*10,310
Net after tax	112,052	107,640	*4,412
Sur. after chg.	71,852	68,401	*3,451
12 mos. gross	3,066,603	3,063,698	*2,905
Net after tax	1,246,979	1,128,302	*118,677
Sur. after chg.	775,119	651,290	*123,829
Bal. after pf. divs.	489,996	366,167	*123,829

EL PASO ELECTRIC for September—

Gross	78,367	87,041	8,674
Net after tax	36,823	38,323	2,000
Sur. after chg.	32,126	34,120	1,994
12 mos. gross	971,204	1,015,759	44,555
Net after tax	450,270	446,520	*3,750
Sur. after chg.	399,914	395,226	*4,688

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for September—

Gross	435,789	435,844	55
Net after tax	250,021	252,194	2,173
Sur. avail. for inc. bonds	38,726	41,592	2,866
8 mos. gross	1,290,899	1,299,324	8,425
Net after tax	724,088	747,639	23,573
Sur. avail. for inc. bonds	89,553	110,233	20,680

*Increase.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	1,590,621	422,725	926,711
Dividends	749,796		749,796
Balance	840,825	422,725	176,915
Plant depreciation	143,879	106,978	138,990
Gen. exting. exp.	84,593	57,503	185,082
Surplus	612,352	258,244	*95,157
Product, lbs.	18,516,121	11,258,421	15,935,563

*Deficit.

PORTLAND RAILROAD for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Sept. gross	102,068	95,122	6,947
Net aft. taxes	44,778	41,600	3,178
Surp. aft. chgs.	25,828	22,045	3,488
Twelve mos. gr.	1,050,120	1,038,223	11,897
Net aft. taxes	395,265	396,559	*1,294
Surp. aft. chgs.	134,068	140,010	*5,942

*Decrease.

UTAH COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mill profits	3,663,708	1,286,323	1,819,354
Rent, &c.	25,668	26,415	11,857
Nav. Co., div.	375,188	.....	357,188
B. & G. R. div.	350,000	.....	.....
Total net prof.	4,414,564	1,312,739	2,206,399
Dividends	1,624,490	1,218,368	1,186,695
Net surplus	2,790,074	94,371	1,019,704

Earnings are based on 16.252 cents per pound for copper against 12.48 cents previous year.

$500,000 GOLD TO EUROPE.

New York Shipment to Pay Dutch Sellers of Stocks.

The steamship Rotterdam is carrying $500,000 to Europe, dispatched by Boissevain & Co. to the firm's office in Amsterdam. The transfer supplies the unusual occurrence of a gold shipment to Europe at a time when Europe is a heavy shipper of the metal to the United States. At the office of the banking house it was said yesterday that the transaction was being carried out through the Netherland Overseas Trust, which guarantees to the allied governments that shipments received through it shall be for Dutch consumption.

It was understood in banking quarters that the gold was shipped in payment for American stocks and bonds sold on the local market in recent days for Dutch account. Stocks of the Steel Corporation are held in substantial amounts by investors of the Netherlands, and heavy sales of these holdings have been reported this week. The Dutch are also broadly interested in our railway stocks and bonds, and these have been coming on the market for several weeks. The liquidation of Holland's investments in our stocks has worked to keep Lolland exchange rates above parity, and the shipment of gold was facilitated by this fact. The Dutch exchange rate is the only one now above parity at this centre.

Ordinarily it might be expected that if the Dutch were seeking gold it would be shipped to Amsterdam from London for New York account. Amsterdam exchange rates on London have been in position for a long period to facilitate the operation, but the fact that the metal goes directly from New York seems to emphasize England's determination to prevent the movement of her gold in any direction except to her Colonial possessions and to the United States.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for U. S. Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	98	98½
Am B Sug pf	92	94
Am Br S & pf	106	112
Am Chicle pf	190	200
Am Coal	20	..
Am Coal P pf	110	111
Am Cotton Oil	52	53
Am Smelt pf	102	104½
Am Steel F	61¼	62
Am T & C	63	65
Am Tob pf	109½	110¼
Am Woolen pf	97	97½
Assets Real	8	9
Assoc Mer 1st pf	52	95
Atl C Line	115	116
Bishop Min	1¼	1⅞
Booth Fish pf	40	70
Do pf	79	..
Beth Stl pf	102	103
Bkl Un G	132	137
Brown Sh	41	43½
B, R & P	90	93
Burns Bros	85	87
Do pf	104	108
Canada Car	54½	..
Case (J. I.) pf	86	87½
C R R of N J	300	370
Chi & Alt	10¼	14½
Do pf	20	22½
C & N W	170	190
C, P, M & O	120½	123
Do pf	132	140
C, C, C & St L	80	110
Do pf	75	76
Clev & P	77	..
Cluett-Peabody pf	108	111
Col So 1st pf	57	59
Cont Can pf	104	107
Crex Carpet	40	60
Cuban-Am pf	80	81
Sug pf	96½	102
Day P & L	36	50
Deere & Co pf	96	97
D, M & R pf	8	..
Det Un Ry	70	72
Dul, S & A pf	7	8
Eastm'n K	250	260
Fed M & S	28	33
Gen Chem pf	112½	114
Havana El pf	42	45
Do pf	98½	..
Hocking V	112	113
Inter Harv pf	117	118
Int H Corp	68	70
Do pf	116	118
Int Nick pf	104	105
Iowa Cent	7	12
Do pf	17	25
Kan C, F S & M pf	62	..
Kayser, (J)	83	86
Do 1st pf	106	112
K & M pf	35	..
Kresge (S S)	110	111
Lacle Gas	103½	104½
L-W Bis 2d pf	60	75
Man Beach	2	8
Man Shirt	54½	65
Do pf	108½	110
May D	85	..
Do pf	100½	103
Mex Pet pf	82	86
Mich Cent	110	..
Minn, St P & S M 1	71	76
Mont-W pf	105	112
Mor & Es	81	..
M & B pf	65	75
N C & St L	132	136
Nat Bis pf	121	..
Nat L'd pf	112	114
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	80	90
N Y, N H & H	154½	..
N Y, O & W	112½	..
Norf So	20	27
N W Tel	51	..
Pettib-Mul 1st pf	93	100
Pitts, C, C & St L pf	96	98
Pitts, Ft W & C	154½	..
Pitts S pf	97½	99
Rdg 1st pf	42	45
Do 2d pf	42½	43½
Rumely (M) Co	4½	5½
Sears-R pf	124⅞	..
S-S S & I pf	91	94
So Ry, Mob & O	65	75
Stand Mill pf	80	81
Studebaker Co pf	114	115
T P L Tr	106½	..
Tol, St L & W pf	6¼	6¼
Tri-City pf	12	14½
Under Typ pf	105	108
Un C Mfrs pf	106	109
Un Dry G	23	50
Do pf	67½	70
U S C I P pf	53	55
U S I Alco pf	104	108
U S R & R pf	3¼	4
Vulcan Det	12	15
Do pf	35	42
W Md pf	48	49½
W & L E 1st pf	12	13
Woolworth (F W) pf	120	122

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	620	630	620	630
Buene-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	155	165	145	155
Continental Oil	250	260	250	260
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	245	250	245	250
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	155	157
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	155	152	155	152
Indiana Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	9¾	10	9¾	10
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	108	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	160	162	160	162
Penn.-Mex.	55	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	208	212	210	214
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
South Penn. Oil	344	347	342	348
South. West. Penn	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal	315	318	318	322
Standard Oil of Ind	448	452	450	455
Standard Oil of Kan	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky	330	335	330	335
Standard Oil of Neb	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J	488	490	488	491
Standard Oil of N. Y	204	206	204	206
Standard Oil of Ohio	500	510	500	510
Swan & Finch	125	135	125	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	216	219	216	220
Washington Oil	42	46	42	46

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	115	111	114
American Cigar pf	90	98	90	96
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	120	140	120	140
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F	140	150	145	153
MacAndrews & F. pf	97	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	185	195	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob	420	425	415	420
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	120	122	119	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.02	Mexican	.37
Andes	.12	Occidental Con	.78
Best & Belcher	.07	Ophir	.36
Caledonia	.68	Overman	.12
Challenge Con	.08	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.04	Savage	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	.21	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.84
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con	.77
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.04
Julia	.02	Jacket Con	.18

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.65	Booth	.35
Halifax	.53	O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.75	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.05
Midway	.13	Florence	.44
Mizpah Ext.	.24	Goldf. Con.	.30
Montana	.25	Goldf. Kewanas	.31
North Star	.11	Goldf. Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	1.30
Tonopah Ext.	2.80	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.30	Simmerone	.15
West End	.61	Nevada Hills	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.40
Booth	.24	MANHATTAN. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. Jackpot	9¾	Isabella	17
Elkton	26¾	Jackpot	7½
El Paso	75	McKinney	49
Findlay	4	Portland	173
Gold. Cycle	177⅝	Vindicator	171
Gold Dollar	2½	Rav. B. H.	4
Gold Sov	5		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Downward in the Industrials, but Hold Firm in the Mining Stocks.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 430,960 shares of stocks and $110,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 228,100; oil, 9,585, and mining, 193,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,350	Am.-Brit. Mfg	35	38	35	38
2,875	†Am. Wr. Pap	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1,100	Am. Zinc	69½	69½	69	69
5,000	A. G. & W. I.	35½	35½	30	31
1,500	A.G.& W.I. pf	46⅞	46⅞	43	44
350	†Can. C. & F.	105	105	101	101
155	†Can. C. & F. pf	119	119	118	118
185	†Carbon Steel	72	73	72	73
2,100	†Car, L. & P.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
1,300	†Central Fdy.	18	19	17½	17½
1,965	Chand'r Mot.	93½	96	93½	94½
280	Driggs-Seab'y.	140	141	139	140
80	Emerson Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
115	Guants. Sugar	64⅝	66	62	62
100,000	†Int. M. Mar.	22½	22½	16½	18⅝
49,800	†Int. M. M. pf	58	59	53	56½
1,500	Kath. Br. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4	4½
25	Kelly Sp. Tire, new 1st pf	96	96	96	96
200	†Kelly Sp. Tire w. i	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
500	S.S.Kresge,w.i.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
7,300	Man. Tran	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Marconi of Am.	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½
10,000	†Midvale Steel	87½	88	84½	85½
14,000	Peerless Mot	45⅜	46	43	43
1,500	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	†M. Rumely, w. i	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2,500	†Stand. Mo	12	12	11⅜	11⅜
2,900	St. Co. of Can.	43	47	43	43
2,000	†St. Jos. Lead	14	14½	14	14⅜
5,000	Submarine Boat, v. t. ctfs	41	42	40½	40½
750	†Tob. Products	36	37	35	35
800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs	6⅜	**7	6¾	6⅞
1,200	Un. Prof. Sh	2⅛	2½	2	2⅛
2,500	†U. S. L. & H. Corp	5⅛	*6	5½	5½
2,500	†U. S. L. & H. Corp pf	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6
1,600	†World Film	4¼	4¼	4½	4½

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	†A.-C. M. Co.	15	15	15	..
16,800	†Am. Comm.	8½	10	8½	2⅛
1,800	†Atlanta	23	25	24½	24½
1,200	Big	4¼	4¼	4½	..
20,700	Braden C	(12⅝-13)	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞
200	Buffalo M	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
18,000	B.C.&Z., v.t.ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
4,500	Can. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,800	†Cashboy	6½	6½	6½	6½
5,800	Cer. de. P. C.	40	40½	39½	39½
15,000	†Chile Copper	26⅜	26⅜	25	25⅛
5,000	†Comsto. C. T.	16	16	16	16
6,125	Con. Mex. Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,500	Con. N.-Utah	4	4	4	4
4,900	†Emma Cop	30	32	30	32
2,500	F. Nat.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
2,400	Goldfield Con	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	††Goldfield M	20	21	20	20
400	Hecla Min	3	3⅛	3	3
200	Hone S	4½	4½	4	4
4,000	Jumbo Ext	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
4,400	Kennecott Cop	53⅜	54	52	52
8,000	†Kewanas	31	31	30	30
100	La R. Cons	¾	¾	¾	¾
400	Mg. Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼
100	†Majestic M	75	75	75	75
4,000	†McK.-Dar	29	31	29	30
2,000	†Marsh Min	34	34	33	33
12,000	†Mont. Lodge	32	33	31	32
2,100	††Nat. Z. & L.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
100	New Utah Eb	3	3	3	3
500	†North B. Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,000	Ohio Mines Co	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8,700	†Oro	6	7	6	6⅝
2,500	††Rev. Con. M	44	44	44	44
3,100	†Santa Fe M	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
2,000	††Sandstorm K	11	11	11	11
1,000	†Silver Fick	9	9	8	8½
1,500	Standard S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,800	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
10,000	††Success Min	65	67	63	65
3,400	†Sup. Min. Co	28	28	28	..
350	Tom. Belmont	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
1,800	Tonopah Ext	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛
200	Ton. Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,200	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	†West E. Con	63	63	63	63
800	†W. K. Cop. pf	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

BONDS.

$20,000	Brad. Cop. 7s	260	260	260
40,000	C. de P. 6s	122	122	121
30,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	170	171	170

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. **Crossed.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. pf	55	80	..	..
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord	14	15	14	15
Br.-Am. T., ord.	14	15	14	15
Can. General Elec	124	127	124	127
Carbon Steel 1st pf	80	90	80	90
Carbon Steel 2d pf	65	75	65	75
Carriage Fact., Can	48	52	48	52
Central Foundry pf	30	32	30	32
Chevrolet Motor Car Co., w. i	131	135	131	135
Cramp Shipbuilding	82	85	83	85
Crocker Wheeler	102	105	102	105
Dominion Steel	51	53	52⅜	51
Eastern Steel	37	39	37	39
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Francq-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	27	29	27	29
Hall Signal pf	45	50	45	50
Hendee Mfg.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Hopkins & Allen A	57	59	57	59
Internat. Motors	34	37	34	37
Internat. Motors pf	64	67	64	67
Inter. Proprietories	9	10	9½	10
Kelly Springfield T	290	315	295	300
Lake Torpedo Boat	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15½
Lake Tor. B't ist pf	16	17	16	17
Man. R. R. Securities	100	105	95	105
Mutual Profit Shar	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg.	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Sherman Carbide	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf	8	15	8	15
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Studebaker rights	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Intec. Petroleum	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Pierce Oil	16½	16½	16	16½
Ventura Cons	11⅝	12	11⅝	12

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Booth	36	38	36	38

BONDS.

Inter. Mer. Marine, new, 6s	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	157	160	155	160
Aetna Explosives pf	84	87	84	87
Atlas Powder	255	262	260	265
Atlas Powder pf	95	99	95	99
Babcock & Wilcox	130	134	139	142
Bliss (E. W.)	370	390	380	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf	72	80	72	80
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	865	880	865	880
Du Pont Powder, new	415	425	420	426
Du Pont Powder pf	101	104	101	104
Hercules Powder	412	420	420	428
Hercules Powder, pf	114	118	114	118
Midvale Steel & Ord	88	87	88	..
Niles-Bement-Pond	180	185	185	190
Niles-Bement-P'd pf	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	370	390	375	400
Scovill Mfg.	450	475	450	475
Winchester Rep. A	2675	2775	2675	2775

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	$5.95	$6.37½	$6.25	$7.00
Lead	....	5.00	....	4.90
Spelter	*15.27½	....	*15.25	....
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Alumin'm	56.00	58.00	55.00	57.00
Iron, 2X fy	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 18@18¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Friday. £.	s.	d.	Thursday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	74	0	0	74	0	0
Copper, futures	74	7	6	74	10	0
Tin, spot	162	0	0	163	10	0
Tin, futures	161	15	0	162	15	0
Spelter	77	0	0	77	0	0
Lead	24	15	0	24	6	8

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—64—Tremont Lumber Co. v. Mrs. N. Reagan.—Passed temporarily.

65—G. W. Norton v. R. B. Whiteside.—Argument continued.

66—Town of Essex v. New England Telegraph Co. et Mass.—Argued.

67—D. C. Andrews v. H. V. Osborn.—Argued.

68—N. Porter v. O. A. Wilson.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

69—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry. v. D. F. and T. C. Rankin.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Nov. 8.—Nos. 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, Post Office Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. Spring v. Webb.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — First Department.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.

DECISIONS.

J. F. O'Brien, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

G. Cazzola, as admr., &c., applt., v. T. J. O'Brien, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

S. Minsky, respt., v. I. Offenberg et al., appts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

O. Nielsen, respt., v. George A. Just Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs; motion to set aside verdict granted and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

G. Williamson, respt., v. E. Williamson, appt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Otis J. Stephens, Inc., appt., v. Laykenack Realty, Inc., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

E. Fabori, respt., v. A. C. Meyer, applt., and H. Taylor, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and judgment ordered as directed in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

L. Weisman, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Order and judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for verdict with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

United States Rail Co., respt., v. E. Wiener et al., appts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, and findings numbered "V." and "XIX." reversed, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce the judgment as stated in opinion, in which event the judgment as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Pugsley Av.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

M. Solomon, respt., v. Brotherhood of Painters, &c., et al., appts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

C. Sartori, applt., v. J. Canova, respt.—So much of the order as set aside the verdict affirmed; so much of the order as directed a dismissal of the complaint, and the judgment dismissing the complaint, are reversed and a new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

H. E. Flynn, as admr., &c., respt., v. A. H. Woods, as Commr., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

C. S. Barclay, as trustee, &c., applt., v. R. G. Barclay respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

G. B. Leighton, applt., v. N. Y. Rys. Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and original order for examination reinstated. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

M. Compari, as admr., respt., v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., Inc., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

G. S. Hayes, respt., v. American Bridge Co., appit.—Order modified as directed in opinion and so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Semra et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

B. R. Weaverson, respt., v. C. W. Frame, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. E. Simms, respt., vs. Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Re S. J. Hyde, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

By Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

I. Kohn, respt., v. P. & D. Publishing Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

I. De Courcey, respt., v. R. U. Delaponna et al., impld., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

M. D. Baehr et al., respt. v. S. A. Smith, impld., appits.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and motion to amend judgment denied, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

W. Lester, respt., v. Rand Realty Co., appit.—Determination affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

D. N. Carvalho, appit., v. H. E. Sudderly, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (McLaughlin & Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re B. Altman, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs on opinion of Fowler, S. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

By Ingraham, P. J., Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, JJ.:

Demetrius M. Botassis, as admr., respt., v. G. A. Thanasulos, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, without prejudice to an action by the defendant to determine whether there was a copartnership and for an accounting as between the parties. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. S. Herman, respt., v. J. C. Jeffe et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Blumberg, appit., v. J. Corday, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. F. Dinnean, applt., v. C. Dinnean, impld., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K., Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Apartment house for sale or exchange; rent $5,440; price $44,000; one mortgage $34,000. Owner, 30 East 42d St., Room 1317.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Will sublet part or entire office, 90 West St., corner Cedar; unobstructed light, overlooking river; entire space about 750 square feet; highest class office building; rent very reasonable. Apply Room 511.

Store, occupied restaurant for 15 years; vacant; good location; rent reasonable. P. Dillon, 234 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

Florist will rent greater part of his unique store for tea room or dancing. 10 East 59th St.

BROADWAY AND 42D STREET
Furnished Private Office or Desk Room
801-6 Longacre Building.

Parlor to let, furnished or unfurnished, or light business. 126 West 41st St.

PRIVATE OFFICE or desk, reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,178.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BOARDS OF TRADE, ATTENTION.

Metal manufacturer, employing 75, wants about 40,000 square-foot factory; preferably one floor, with railroad siding, and within 10 miles of 42d St. Address David Michaelson, 62 Broadway, New York City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE SALE,
NEW ROCHELLE.

Modern, completely equipped ten-room residence; directly accessible cars, station, and water; specially good location in best street in the town; owner compelled to live in city; will sell $12,500 property for $9,500. M 91 Times.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

For Rent.—Handsomely furnished nine-room house with Winter sleeping porch, steam heat, electric light, Oriental rugs, piano and Victrola; $125 per month. Address H. J. Prudden, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., or 456 Fourth Av., New York City.

HOMES and ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

New modern house, semi-bungalow type, 7 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and large porch, gas and electricity, parquet floors; large trees; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station; 7 trains daily; restricted and refined neighborhood; price $5,950; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

PLOT ON JAMAICA BAY,
Need $150 cash at once; balance on your own terms; you can tie your boat to your rear porch; all improvements are there; 20 mins. from Flatbush Depot. Stanley, K 277 Times Downtown.

50x100; all improvements; good location; near station; 35 minutes out; $1900; terms; wonderful bargain. Madden, 325 E. 31st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers to builders and prospective homeseekers a large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield and Teaneck, New Jersey, at prices which are less than one-half of former owners' prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders, who will purchase a large number of lots. For further particulars address

BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
Care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City

AT MOUNTAIN LAKES.—High up on the mountain side, with bright, cheerful rooms and a very large steam-heated sun porch, overlooking an extensive country as beautiful as there is in America; fully furnished; fit for the honeymoon of the first lady of the land; price, $200 per month. Edward J. Cahill, Real Estate, Boonton, N. J.

At Ridgewood, 5 minutes' walk from main line express station, large plot, modern dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, every improvement, in Al condition; garage, garden, best neighborhood, at low figure. Write for particulars and photograph.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 54x100,
on plot 54x200; every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 814, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 830 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$17 MONTHLY

and small amount down, buys my pretty 7-room cottage, with modern improvements and nice garden plot; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out. Mrs. B. Paton, 5 Hanson Place Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
long or short leases,
east or west side, high class only.
R. DE FLOREZ,
FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST.
501 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 8850.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—DAVID EPSTEIN, complainant, against HYMON ROSENBERG, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM, as receiver in equity of the assets of the above-named defendant, will and hereby does offer for sale, through Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, all of the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the property, assets and effects of the said defendant, HYMON ROSENBERG, contained in a two-story building at 91 Centre Street, in the village of Ellenville, County of Ulster, State of New York. The property to be sold consists of real estate, stocks of merchandise of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, candies, stationery, notions and kindred articles, together with delivery wagons, one (1) auto delivery wagon, office furniture, safe, horses, harness, and also all the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the good will of the business, including outstanding accounts receivable of HYMON ROSENBERG and of the receiver of the said HYMON ROSENBERG.

WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM,
Receiver in Equity of Hymon Rosenberg.
MORRIS I. LEWIN, Attorney for Receiver,
299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Will buy 2d and 2d mortgages to any amount. Rent money advanced. De Leeuw, 15 Broad St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

East 40th St.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE WILSONIA,
225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
Apartments by the Month or Year.
Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway; strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all night elevator; telephone; bellboy. Rents $60, $75, and $175 monthly. Restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

Beautifully furnished new apartment in dentist's residence, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat, electricity; quiet, exclusive, unusual, reasonable; telephone. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Five to nine rooms, $100-$350 upward; private families subleasing, furnished, chiefly new buildings, west side. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d St. Col. 3974.

Hotel Markwell, 220 W. 40th, at Broadway; suites, 2 rooms and bath, $16 weekly; nicely furnished, splendid service, refined clientele, central.

Two rooms, kitchenette apartment; electricity, gas, service; $40; subway, Smith, 8080 Cathedral.

GRANT COURT.
113th, 610 West, near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.
4530 Murray Hill, 607 Fifth Av., 42d St.

Riverside Drive and 155th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Apply to Supt. for further details.

Apartment, 2 sunny rooms, bath; newly furnished and built, with meals, $35 weekly. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

94th, (West of Broadway.)—Five sunny rooms, $100. Particulars, 208 West 96th St.

1 WEST 85TH ST.
Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, facing park.

119th, 400 West.—Will divide beautifully furnished (5 large, outside rooms) apartment.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
FREDERICK L. HURT, 30 East 42d, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Concourse, 2,028, and Burnside Av.—5-6 large rooms; southern exposure; all improvements; moderate rent; convenient to cars.

West Side

THE NEWPORT,
52d Street, 200-206 West, s. e. cor. Broadway. Five and six rooms; $55 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street. 'Phone 5700 John.

118TH ST., 315 WEST.—$35 Georgette Court apartment; 5 splendid rooms; latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, plenty electric light domes, phone, elevator service day and night, subway, bus cars and parks within one block.

Sublet.—Four large rooms, bath, foyer; elevator; vacuum; immediate possession; decorate to suit; seen any time. 454 Fort Washington Av., cor. 181st St., Apt. 31.

THE BELKIRK, 308 West 82d St.—Two rooms and bath, unfurnished; southern exposure; elevator; restaurant in building; rent $50. Inquire Young, Apt. 64.

Will sublet newly decorated six-room apartment; new fixtures; fine location. Harrington, 616 West 116th St. Morningside 6704.

183d St., 554 West.—Five large rooms; private house; all improvements; rent $32; near subway; references required.

BROADWAY, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; owner's management; lease; $36-$38.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

86th St., 180 West.—Eight rooms; very quiet and select. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments consisting of 2-10 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

124th St., 534 West, (Rhineland.) — Seven rooms and bath; special concessions now.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

804 West 180th.—Corner Pinehurst Av.; select 4-room elevator apartment; improvements.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 5, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

Why live in Manhattan? High class apartments. Beautiful location. "The Clarendon," Bedford Av. and Clarendon Rd. 28 minutes to Manhattan City Hall. $28.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A BUSINESS WOMAN living alone desires to rent a two room apartment (furnished) for the Winter. A cheerful, sunny atmosphere and comfortable surroundings essential. Will pay reasonable rent; location preferred 28th to 55th St., between Lexington and 6th Av., or Washington Square District. References. Please give complete description and when quarters can be inspected. M 134 Times.

Any reasonable price for comfortably furnished apartment; immediate occupancy. Telephone 4320 Murray Hill, or write Blight, M 131 Times.

Gentleman desires neatly furnished bachelor suite, two or three rooms and bath, two months or longer; centrally located. K 300 Times Downtown.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartment, $200 to $900 month. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 8392.

Gentleman desires small apartment, five or six rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; not over $125 a month. M 174 Times.

5-room, uptown preferred; rent not exceeding $75; references. Keller, Hotel Albert.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

PRIVATE HOME for maternity patients before and during confinement; quiet, restful surroundings, overlooking Long Island Sound; trained nurse, physician in attendance. Mary C. White, 2 Delmore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 136.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"COLONIAL," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains; N. Y.—All-year home; beautiful surroundings; healthful; select; easy commutation; moderate prices. Phone 687.

Villa Alta, Colonial Heights.—Beautiful year-around home; half hour Grand Central Station; 5 minutes' walk to station; table a specialty; moderate rates.

THE FRANKLIN,
190 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Winter rates; exceptional table. Phone 2498.

New Jersey.

211 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland station; moderate rates; reference.

Connecticut.

Rockledge Villa—Lady owning large country house desires to share same with young married couple. Rooms, single or en suite, for adults; 50 minutes from New York. Garage. References necessary. Address K., General Delivery, Stamford, Conn. Telephone 2000.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

117TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Excellent table; private baths; ample closets; steam heat and electricity in every room; phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; excellent table board.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms in first-class boarding house; references.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large room, private bath; refined, homelike appointments; tasty, nourishing cooking; very reasonable; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms; private baths, table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single double rooms, newly furnished; private baths; Hebrew social surroundings.

72D, 52 WEST. — Superior location and appointments; refined family desiring Winter home.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable second-floor front room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

76TH, 237,239 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, front, sunny room; second floor; excellent table.

77TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive, well-heated, large room; southern exposure; small room; handsomely appointed house; excellent home table; reasonable.

77TH, 801 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Superior accommodations; handsome furnished suite; south; double, single rooms; bath; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished, newly decorated; electric light; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; continuous water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D ST., 146 WEST. (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny large, also medium, room; excellent home table; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; home cooking.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Cozy rooms, refined home, parlor dining; table guests.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; private bath; electric light, steam heat.

83D, 17 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; electricity; good meals; moderate; references. Mrs. C. Safferson.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; good table; reasonable; telephone.

87TH, 852 WEST, Adjoining Drive.—Private family; large room, with, without bath.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor, front; excellent cuisine; parlor dining.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One beautiful large room, attractively furnished, in well appointed house; also medium sized room.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Couple or gentlemen can secure comfortable, attractive rooms with superior home cooking; American family; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Private bath; table boarders; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; excellent home cooking; quiet, elegant home for single gentleman. Riverside 6427.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

102D ST., 311 WEST.—Large beautiful room, dressing room, bath, private family; home cooking. Reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, connecting, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; three large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath, suitable family; Southerners; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; parlor floor dining room; table boarders accommodated.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity; two gentlemen; table guests.

126TH, 174 WEST, (the Norwood, Corner 7th Av.)—Select family hotel; steam heat, baths, telephone; convenient all cars; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; bright, comfortable rooms; good meals and service; social surroundings; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757—Audubon.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 3605.—Attractive, newly furnished front suite; single room; elevator, subway; excellent table. Trelear.

TABLE GUESTS.
56 W. 91st.—Parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; good service.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigating. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Two beautiful rooms, with private bathroom; two couples or four gentlemen, seeking superior accommodations; Swiss service and cuisine; $60 weekly for four. Y 364 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care, chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.—Two splendid rooms; detached house; opposite park; hot water heat and supply; block Brighton Beach "L." Church Av. Station, 1,622 Caton Av.; Flatbush 8819J.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, eighteen years old, wants room and board with private family; can give best of references; willing to pay about $5.00 per week. Box A 2 Times Annex.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY wishes sunny room with board in pleasant family, below 110th St., west. Whitney, 414 West 58th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Large rooms, bath, private house; gentlemen; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—Fastidious gentlemen may find suitable accommodations, large and small rooms; private bath; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms; southern exposure; electricity; references; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, comfortably furnished; conveniences; ideal location; telephone; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 72.—Desirable large front room; steam bath; running water; $5.

MADISON AV., 329.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private bath; phone; gas, electricity.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., (corner, 38 East 36th.)—Sunny front room; all conveniences. McDonough.

West Side

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large back parlor, with private bath; also inside room, $2.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; 1 flight; moderate.

12TH, 215 WEST.—Front parlor, large rooms heated, running water.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms, or en suite; private bath.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Large front or back parlor; private bath; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST. — Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; convenient L and subway; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; convenient location; subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Splendid sunny accommodations; private bath; electricity, phone; elegant house.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; $4; front parlor. Larose.

68D, 105 WEST.—Attractive room, all conveniences; moderate rent; private family; references.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, perfectly kept room, (or suite,) very moderate; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; Central Park West; unusual conveniences; phone 5280 Columbus.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

71ST, 220 WEST. — Medium-sized front room, with alcove; private. C. M. H. Columbus 5299.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable, beautiful large room; inlaid floor; unsurpassed locality.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; mald service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1884; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 177 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor, suite or single; spacious, quiet, sunny.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elegantly furnished; electricity; private residence; gentlemen.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor private residence; also single room. Schuyler 10175.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; small kitchenette; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

118 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; southern exposure; steam heat; continuous hot-water supply; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautiful room; Central Park West; unusual conveniences; phone 5280 Columbus.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautiful room, with lavatory, suitable for business gentlemen; Christian family; 5th floor east. 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, telephone, improvements, private house, moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished, southern exposed, medium room; splendid location.

71ST, 220 WEST. — Medium-sized front room, with alcove; private. C. M. H. Columbus 5299.

72D, 22 WEST.—Very desirable, beautiful large room; inlaid floor; unsurpassed locality.

72D, 240 WEST.—Handsome suite; also room with bath; maid service.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Tel. Col. 1884; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room; private bath; running water; exceptionally furnished; single room.

73D, 177 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful room; also one small. Telephone Columbus 6936.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor, suite or single; spacious, quiet, sunny.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; bath; gentlemen; private house; independent; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elegantly furnished; electricity; private residence; gentlemen.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Homelike rooms; continuous hot water, with, without; private bath.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; private house; references required.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone, references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—One suite, one hall room; references; all conveniences.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, single or en suite; private baths; electricity; parquet floors.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, private baths, electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; suitable two; telephone; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Floor private residence; also single room. Schuyler 10175.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; all conveniences; small kitchenette; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, all conveniences; private house; references.

102 WEST 77TH.
Very attractive pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; high-class house; references.

81ST, 265 WEST, (B'way.)—Sunny suite, running water; attractive, warm; new apartment. McIlhenney.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE, large, front room; elevator, electricity; exquisite care; near subway, elevated. Barney.

82D ST., 146 WEST, (THE BARRETT.)
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small front rooms; newly furnished; references.

83D, 212 WEST.—Large ballroom, bath same floor; large closet; reference; gentleman.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; immaculate bath; elevator; breakfast optional; $6. Sharpless.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Elegant large, also small room; gentlemen; private family; strictly private family; moderate prices.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Double rooms; strictly private family; moderate prices.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; Subway.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Elegant suite or single; ideal home; kitchen privileges; reasonable. George.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, adjoining bath; steam; reasonable; hall room, $2. Mueller.

91ST, 88 WEST. — Newly furnished house, front parlor, connecting bedroom; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; select house; references.

91ST, 251 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 4832.

93D, 40 WEST.—Private American family; attractively furnished room, with running water, steam heat, electricity; near park, "L" station. Phone 2679 Riverside.

93D, 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; near elevated, subway.

94TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with alcove; electricity, hot water; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Medium-sized room; all new furniture; twin beds; southern exposure; select house.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive rooms; single, suites; elevator apartment; reasonable. Smith.

97TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive medium front room; business lady preferred. Apt. 4E.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Bright, attractive, well-furnished room, facing Broadway; suitable one or two; at subway express; convenient theatre, restaurants; genteel surroundings. Apartment 3D.

98TH ST., 328 WEST.—Attractive room for business men; all improvements; telephone, electricity. Colle.

97TH, 318 WEST. (Next Drive.)—Cozy, choice surroundings; subway; electricity; references. Apt. 1B.

97TH, 230 WEST. — Medium, well-furnished room; closets, water, heat; board. Apt. 6-A.

97TH, 149 WEST.—Two large rooms; nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; phone.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with bath; private American home; breakfasts.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern apartments; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $2.50-$4. McNamara.

102D, 305, (Between West End, Riverside.)—One, two rooms, bath; owner's elegantly furnished residence; Christian. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

104TH, 2 WEST.—Two very attractive rooms, park view; private family; 1 flight; reasonable. Information, phone Riverside 9989R.

105TH, 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Pleasant room; running water; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

111TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; modern elevator apartment; conveniences; one block from subway. Brunswick.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive outside room; all conveniences; private family; references. Thompson.

112TH, 604 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light front room; 6th floor west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In beautiful apartment, large, light single room; bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life. Apt. 11.

115TH, 501 WEST. — Comfortably furnished sunny front room, suitable two; conveniences. Towner.

115TH, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room; one, two gentlemen; unusual opportunity; private family.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Large room for lady; references; call Sunday. Apartment 54.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Two clean, airy, light rooms; telephone; shower; $8, $2.50. Manning.

118TH, 414 WEST.—South room; elevator building; beside Columbia, Morningside Park. Apartment 8.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished; opposite Columbia.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; electricity, telephone, shower; $3, $5. Hungerford.

121ST, 421 WEST.—Cosy, warm room; view Hudson; kitchen privileges; $4. Overbury.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; overlooking Hudson and Park. Apt. 62.

127TH, 76 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; newly painted; private family; phone.

134 WEST 85TH.
Room; private bath; kitchenette; private residence.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small room; elevator apartment; subway. 4D.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated attractive room; elevator apartment; no other roomers. Carroll.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Nice, large, front room; running water; bath; near "L" station.

148D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; modern. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; convenient location; elevator; also evenings, 2B.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, in refined home; convenient.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Single or en suite. Ellsworth. Audubon 3615.

A desirable room in refined home. 986 West End Av., (106th.) McNamee.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 3908 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment rent delightful outside room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Small room; private family; all conveniences; subway. Apt. 2.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. Delightful outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 99.—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; suitable two, with breakfast; private family. Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive large outside single room. Apartment 85.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

611 WEST END AV.
Rooms, single

WILL MEET GRAFT CHARGES.

School Board Summons Its Superintendent to Answer.

Following a public statement by Dr. John W. Carr, Superintendent of the Bayonne public schools, the Board of Education, by a vote of seven to two, yesterday adopted resolutions summoning the Superintendent to a special meeting of the board Monday night to answer to charges contained in the resolutions. They were introduced by President Aaron A. Melniker, and all but two of the trustees voted against referring the matter to the State Board of Education for investigation.

The resolutions say that Dr. Carr in his statement reflected on the integrity of some members of the board whom he alleged to be guilty of grafting in connection with the appointment as school architects of Fagan & Briscoe of Hoboken. He is charged with having told Samuel Kovacsky, one of the Trustees, that he had evidence in his possession that would convict some of the Trustees in a $60,000 graft scheme.

Dr. Carr is charged also with pernicious activity in politics, with hampering the board in the proper discharge of its public duties, and with injuring the discipline of the school system.

Because of Dr. Carr's statement the City Commissioners have not sold $520,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of school sites and the construction of schools.

The Evening Mail Friday, October 29, 1915, said:

"At the **COLUMBIA THEATRE** the regular weekly changes of performances are given with such complete adherence to propriety and with such attractive and orderly environment generally that the most sensitive man or woman may attend without the slightest fear of embarrassment, and these conditions have resulted in a character of patronage equal in quality to that encountered at any place of amusement in the country. It is no unusual sight to observe ladies and children in large numbers occupying box and orchestra seats at the daily matinees."

Always Bright, Clean, Wholesome, Lively Fun, Music and Dancing, presented with magnificent scenery, Costumes and Brilliant "Effects."

COLUMBIA THEATRE
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET
Seats reserved as far in advance as desired.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2. LAST 2 TIMES Wm. Gillette Sherlock Holmes
Next Mon.—"SECRET SERVICE."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. OUR MRS. McCHESNEY.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Tel. 3093 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. ZIEGFELD Mid-Night FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD" Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 210. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA

HUDSON West 44th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Under Fire
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ROLLING STONES

ELTINGE West 42d St. TONIGHT At 8:15 OPENING "FAIR AND WARMER"
A Farce for Laugh-Lovers by Avery Hopwood.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. At 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, INCL. SUNS. Last 4 Weeks of D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25c, 50c & $1.00

CANDLER West 42d St. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast. Orch., $2, $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc., 50c, 75c, $1.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce. HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLLIDAY
With FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

FULTON West 46 St. Mon. Night SEATS Beginning NOW. ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES "THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Columbus Circle. 2 P. M. to 12 P. M., 10c and 25c. Natural Color Motion Pictures Europe's Fighting Forces

POLISH DAY
Marcella SEMBRICH pleads TO-DAY for Her Desolated Country, POLAND
Polish Babes and Mothers Are Dying for the Want of Food
Help Us to Save Them
Send Your Thanksgiving Gifts to American-Polish Relief Com., 14 East 46th Street

44th Street THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.
WOMEN ONLY 2:30 & 4 P.M. | MEN ONLY AT 8 & 9:15 P.M.
TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOTION PICTURES & LECTURE BY DR. SCHLOSSINGK.
—ADMISSION 25c.—

DR. SCOTT NEARING
Will Give 8 Lectures Entitled "The Human Element in Economics"
Wednesday Eves. 8:15 P.M. | Beginning Next Wed.
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL, Irving Place and 17th Street.
Admittance by Membership Card.
For information apply to the RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St.; Phone 1022 Gramercy.

TRIANGLE PLAYS Next Week "A Janitor's Wife's Temptation," Willard Mack in "Aloha Oe," Raymond Hitchcock in "The Village Scandal," and Lillian Gish in "The Lily and the Rose." Mats. at 2. Eves. at 8. Prices: Daily Mats., 25c and 50c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, and $2.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

HOMEBUILDERS' EXPOSITION
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Garden Furniture, Art Gifts. No admission fee. 9 to 6. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Av.

CENTURY 62d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
NED WAYBURN'S TOWN TOPICS
"THE Success of The Century."
CONCERT SUNDAY—15 ALL-STAR ACTS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | LILLIAN RUSSELL, HARRY GREEN & CO., Courtleigh Wm. & Co., Courtney Sisters, Craig & Campbell, Bert Levy, others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 JACK KRAFT & BESSIE GROS, Meadowbrook Orchestra. 10 others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

STRAND B'way&47th St. 10:30 AM. to 11:30 PM. REGULAR PRICES, 10c TO 50c. Geraldine Farrar in "CARMEN"
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "Mme. Butterfly."

VITAGRAPH, B'WAY, 44 ST. TWICE TO-DAY, 2:30, 8:30 Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c, $1 The Battle & $3 Other Mats. 25, 50c, $1 Cry of Peace
School Children's Mat. Today 11 A. M., 25c, 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th St. Seats as far in advance as desired. | at 2:15—15c., 25c., 50c. at 8:15—25c. to $1.00. Sporting Widows

LONGACRE W. 48TH ST. BRYANT 23. Evs. 8:20. Matinee 2:20.
Last 2 Times Today & Tonight | YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE SEASON'S MUSICAL HIT.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical hit by authors of "Alma," "Adele."
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10. Seats Now.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
In a Romantic Comedy, "The Great Lover."

81ST THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
Broadway and 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
BEGINNING Mon., Nov. 8 First Exclusive Uptown Showing of ALL GRIFFITH-INCE-SENNETT TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre, together with Splendid Vaudeville. Complete change of program Mon. & Thurs.
Daily Matinees, 10c, 15c. Evenings, 15c., 25c., 50c.
Sat., Sun., Holiday Mats. Eve. Prices

Hippodrome
Mgnt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Today Best Seats $1.50. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1 & $1.50
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN! Hip Hip Hooray 10 Musical Comedies in One—1000 People SOUSA and His BAND Sensational ICE BALLET and 100 NOVELTIES Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT "HIP" STARS SOUSA AND HIS BAND Orville Harrold, Nat Wills & Features—500 People.
ENTIRE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.

Madison Sq. Garden
30th Annual Exhibition
Today Saturday, (Children's Day)
ADMISSION $1.00
MORNING AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Balcony Seats Not Reserved. Box Office Phone, 1502 Madison.

W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Cort BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT The Princess Pat
With ELEANOR PAINTER
LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "Bringing Up Father" Next Week.....A Pair of Sixes"
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today 25c to 75c. "EXPERIENCE" Next Week.....Potash & Perlmutter"

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
FRIEDA HEMPEL
Weber, Mozart, Debussy, J. Strauss, Carpenter.
Seats at Box Office, also Rm. 1202 AEOLIAN HALL

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
BOSTON GRAND OPERA CO., with PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE | LAST 2 TIMES
To-day Mat. at 2: "Pagliacci," with Zenatello, Teyte, Baklanoff, Moranzoni; "Coppelia," with Pavlowa, Volinine & Ballet. To-night at 8: "Madama Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, Martin, Chalmers, Leveroni, Cond. Jacchia. "Snowflakes," with Pavlowa, Volinine, Ballet & Chorus.

GODOWSKY
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Afternoon, Nov. 13
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
Popular Prices, 50 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL
1st Concert, Tues. Evg., Nov. 9, 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Asst. Artist—CARL FRIEDBERG
Seats, $2 & $1.50. *Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.*

Aeolian Hall, Fri., Nov. 12, at 8 P. M.
SPALDING
2d Violin Recital. Tickets, 50c. to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, Today 3 P.M. | Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch RUSSIAN PROGRAM | SONG RECITAL. Man'gt Loudon Charlton.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Nov. 7th, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF N. Y.
MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
DAVID HOCHSTEIN, Soloist.
Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
JOHN McCORMACK Seats Now at Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3.
VOCAL RECITAL—EMILIO De GOGORZA
(STEINWAY PIANO). Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Evening at 8:15.
Song Recital by ARTHUR HERSCHMANN 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. KARL MUCK.....Conductor
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
ALL SEATS SOLD FOR THE SEASON.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Today Mat. 2:15, EIN IDEALER GATTE. Tonight, HOHEIT TANZT WALZER.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Mat. Sat. Washington Square Players $1.00 & 50c

TO RENT.—Grand Tier Box, Metropolitan Opera House, best location, left horseshoe, for Monday evenings. Apply to C. E. PINE, 38 East 22d Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Two Metropolitan Opera orchestra seats, T 5 and 7, Thursday evenings, whole season. Tel. 6490 Hanover.

Metropolitan Opera House.—Two choice seats for sale for season. M 161 Times.

OSBORNE PREPARED TO DEFEND HIS WORK

Has Affidavits That Charges Were Paid For by Thwarted Politicians and Grafters.

EX-PRISONERS' CLUB HERE

Former Convict Tells of Improvement Over Old Sing Sing—Many Assaults Excused.

Political plotters, thwarted grafters, and prisoners deprived of special privileges were blamed yesterday by friends of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne for inspiring many of the attacks which have been made on the Warden and his methods in Sing Sing. Lies, bribery, and intimidation, it was said, have been employed to discredit the Osborne régime and force Mr. Osborne from his place. Evidence in the form of affidavits and testimony to show that many of the charges against the Warden and his system are based on perjury that has been bought and paid for has been collected by the Warden and others, according to unqualified statements, and will be made public when the time seems opportune.

Some of this evidence, it is expected, will be revealed this morning by Warden Osborne himself in his address at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the League for Political Education. When he engaged himself to make this lecture Mr. Osborne announced his text as "Prison Reform," but, because of recent attacks, the Warden has changed his subject to "The Truth About Sing Sing," and, although he would not forecast his talk last night, he admitted that he expected to make sensational revelations. The lecture will begin at 11 o'clock.

While the Warden is talking to the audience in Carnegie Hall, District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County will be making final preparations in White Plains to put witnesses before the Grand Jury commissioned to investigate conditions in Sing Sing Prison.

Ex-Prisoners' Club Here.

In the midst of this heat of controversy in and out of court, former prisoners of Sing Sing who were members of the Mutual Welfare League, about which much of the controversy centres, are arranging for the organization of an outside branch of the league to supplement the work of the league in the prison and co-operate with it in carrying out "the Osborne idea."

Among those most active in this direction was Philip Abbe, who came from Sing Sing a few days less than a week ago, after serving eighteen months.

"We are going to organize an outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League," Abbe said, "which will have a club house and headquarters in New York. Its purpose will be to assist released prisoners who have shown, while in Sing Sing, that they want to make good. When any man has finished his term in Sing Sing, the Prison League will advise us and, if the league makes recommendation, the man will be invited to take up his quarters at the outside branch and live there until he finds work. Also the outside branch will assist men in getting jobs and it will provide social recreation for those who have jobs and continue to maintain good standing."

Two men who, according to report, will testify before the Westchester County Grand Jury are William J. Cummins, sentenced to prison for wrecking the Carnegie Trust Company, and John De Qualey, the lawyer who was sent to prison in 1913 for swindling Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull, widow of Dr. William T. Bull, out of $35,000. These men are now in Comstock Prison, but were in Sing Sing when Warden Osborne went there, and, according to Abbe and others, have consistently plotted Mr. Osborne's downfall because he deprived them of special privileges which they had enjoyed under other authorities. Abbe, who was with Mr. Osborne at the Hotel Belmont last night, attacked Cummins in particular.

Osborne Discourages Cummins.

"When Warden Osborne took charge of Sing Sing," he said, "Cummins enjoyed influence and privileges in the prison that made life easy for him. He was not always confined to his cell, and, because of his pull, had a good deal to say about the management of the prison. As soon as Mr. Osborne assumed office Cummins set about ingratiating himself with the new Warden. I was in Mr. Osborne's office one day when Cummins volunteered to be Mr. Osborne's stool pigeon, saying he would be the Warden's inside man. Mr. Osborne cut him off short, saying that he did not want any stool pigeons. Cummins was displeased and he and Qualey soon attempted to get control of the Mutual Welfare League so that they might use it against Osborne. When the Warden saw the effect of their influence in the prison he obtained their transfer. He wanted them sent to Clinton Prison, where of all of the prisons in the State life is the hardest, but the Superintendent sent them to Comstock.

"Working for Cummins and Qualey was a fellow named Alger. He was their lobbygow, and did their dirty work for them. He was transferred to Comstock, too, but was soon brought back to Sing Sing, where he is now working in the interest of Cummins and Qualey and against Warden Osborne. He can be relied upon to give evidence against Mr. Osborne to any one who asks for it."

Regarding assaults in the prison, Abbe had much to say, and Warden Osborne, who was interviewed independently of Abbe, substantiated much of what he said. The Warden was especially displeased with what he termed the gross exaggeration of the accounts in yesterday's newspapers of the two assaults committed in Sing Sing on Thursday.

"Richard Vanderhayden, one of the men assaulted," he said, "was seriously injured—I do not deny that—but he is in no danger of dying, and the published report that he will not recover is not only unfounded in fact, but may do much harm. The other man injured suffered only a scalp wound. His condition is not at all serious."

The Warden was reminded that publication of the exaggerated reports might be due, in part, to the failure of Sing Sing officials to make public the actual facts in a case of assault, to which he replied:

"But we don't want to advertise every assault that occurs in the prison, because whenever news of one reaches the newspapers it is played up as a sensation, and used as evidence that conditions in the prison are demoralized. As a matter of fact it is impossible to confine 1,500 men in one prison and not have occasional fights. Why do so many newspapers make such a sensation of every little fight among Sing Sing prisoners? No one has ever pretended that Sing Sing is free from fights. Fights occur in every prison and, as far as my experience goes, we have them much less frequently than in other similar institutions. Is it fair to make a sensation of every fight in Sing Sing and ignore the fights among prisoners on Blackwell's Island, for example?"

Attack Follows Badgering.

One of Warden Osborne's confidential representatives, who was in the prison when Vanderhayden was assaulted said the attack was made by a prisoner named John Murray, who was now confined in a punishment cell for his breach of prison discipline. But the representative, while not justifying Murray, pleaded extenuating circumstances for him.

"Vanderhayden is one of the worst bullies in the prison," he said, "while Murray is one of the quietest and best behaved of the prisoners. Because Murray made an effort to be a model prisoner he was the constant subject of Vanderhayden's derision. Every time the two met Vanderhayden made insulting remarks to Murray, which, until Thursday, Murray bore without retaliation. Finally, however, Murray could stand it no longer. Vanderhayden became especially abusive, and Murray, in a fit of temper, stabbed him with a pair of scissors. That's all there was to it."

It was said at the prison last night that Vanderhayden had been able to leave the prison hospital.

Abbe was authority for the statement that the fights and assaults in Sing Sing since Warden Osborne took charge had been much more frequent than under previous wardens.

"Since Mr. Osborne became Warden on Dec. 1 1914, nearly a year ago," he said, "there have been thirty-six fights in the prison. Why, do you know that before Mr. Osborne went to Sing Sing there used to be about twenty fights among the prisoners every Monday morning? Under the old system the men were kept confined in their cells from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, and by the time they got out they were half crazy from confinement, alcohol, and dope. In the days when I first went to Sing Sing it was easy to get whisky and drugs.

"Well, when that bunch of half-wild men were turned out on Monday morning there was generally the devil to pay. I've seen fights all over the place. And some of them were serious, too. On one occasion Tony Marino, known as 'Tough Tony,' was slashed by another prisoner so badly that twenty-two stitches had to be taken in his throat. Another prisoner I could name murdered a negro near the prison gate. Neither of these assaults, each of them more serious than any under Warden Osborne's régime, was made public.

"Tough Tony" Reformed.

"Incidentally," Abbe added, "Tough Tony swore vengeance against the man who assaulted him. When he came from the hospital he told me that he meant to kill his assailant. But before he got his chance Mr. Osborne came along, organized the Mutual Welfare League, let Tony into it, and within a few days Tony offered to shake hands and declare quits with the man who had nearly killed him. Tony is now one of the best workers in the league. That's what Osborne's method has done in his case."

Abbe said there were men in Sing Sing who would testify to brutal punishments inflicted upon them when Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling of the State Prison Commission was physician at the Elmira Reformatory. The arms of some of these men were broken, Abbe said, and others still bore scars of wounds received from guards and keepers.

"Dr. Diedling had nothing to do with the inflicting of these tortures," Abbe said, "but as prison physician he must have known about them. If he knew about them, why did he not speak out about them as he is now speaking out about alleged conditions in Sing Sing? And I may add that Dr. Diedling never passed beyond the Warden's office at Sing Sing to get evidence for the report he has made to the Prison Commission. He was in the prison last July and made a favorable report. Now he has made a contradictory report with no new evidence. At least he has not obtained any new evidence from the prison, for I was on the reception committee of the Mutual Welfare League there, and I know that he did not enter the prison."

It was learned yesterday that the prison authorities of two State Governments had written to Warden Osborne asking him to recommend men who might be engaged to carry out his methods of prison reform. Mr. Osborne would not name these States last night, because, he said, he would be violating confidences in doing so.

The Mutual Welfare League will give an entertainment in Sing Sing tomorrow evening, to which Governor Whitman and others have been invited. Many friends of the league and of Mr. Osborne are expected to be present.

WHITMAN DEFENDS OSBORNE.

Says He Is Doing Good Work and Will See That He Gets Justice.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Luther D. White of Tarrytown, recently dismissed as Superintendent of Industries in Sing Sing Prison, met Governor Whitman at the Executive Mansion late today and discussed conditions at the institution. The Governor refused to talk of the conference.

Later the Governor said his attitude toward Warden Osborne was unchanged. It was learned that the Governor had read the report of Dr. Rudolph Diedling and felt that it was based entirely upon hearsay evidence and the testimony of convicts who for various reasons disliked the Warden.

The Governor also took the view that Dr. Diedling's charge that the Warden had refused him permission to see certain convicts was silly. Dr. Diedling was not sent to the prison officially and had no authority to demand information from the Warden.

Governor Whitman said he was not trying to aid Osborne. He felt that while there may have been some mistakes in the management of the prison, the Osborne plan was a step toward improving conditions that needed the improvement. He reiterated his belief that the plan had not been proved a failure.

As to charges of mismanagement, the Governor said many allegations had been made that Warden Osborne had violated the law, and that if any one had evidence of such violations it was his duty to produce it before the Westchester County Grand Jury.

Governor Whitman said he had told District Attorney Weeks he would aid him in any way possible, but that he also intended to see justice done to Warden Osborne. "The attacks on Warden Osborne are very largely political," declared the Governor, "and I don't propose to countenance that."

COURT CLEARS DR. MARVEL.

Mrs. Folsom Said He Sewed Up Forceps In Her Body.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision sustaining the verdict of a jury which exonerated Dr. Emery Marvel, a physician of Atlantic City, who was defendant in a suit for $85,000 damages, in which it was charged that after performing an operation upon Mrs. Eva A. Folsom he had sewed up a pair of forceps in her body. Mrs. Folsom, who has since died, sued for $20,000, her husband, John E. Folsom, joining in the action and asking for damages of $15,000. The case was tried before Judge Clarence E. Cole.

It was contended that the negligence of Dr. Marvel necessitated a second operation for the removal of the forceps, and that this added to the suffering of Mrs. Folsom and the further weakening of her physical condition. The jury failed to sustain the charge of negligence.

Security League Branch In Flushing

The Flushing Branch of the National Security League has been formed with James A. Macdonald, capitalist, as Honorary Chairman; Charles Lee Andrews, Chairman; Alexander Gordon, Vice Chairman; Theodore T. Lane, Secretary, and Harvey K. Lines, Treasurer. Directors: C. G. Arnold, Captain T. J. Dooley, Marion J. Verdery, Alfred M. Barrett, H. L. Bennett, F. W. Belknap, James A. Dayton, S. Edson Gage, Gordon Gordon, W. L. Hodges, Ernest C. Hunt, William W. Kiesel, Dr. George Lawrence, Patrick J. Mara, J. F. B. Mitchell, Burdett Phillips, Colonel A. E. Sholes, Dr. William M. Stone, John J. Sullivan, and C. G. M. Thomas.

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FLAY LAUTERBACH FOR LAMAR PLOT

Appellate Court Justices Censure Lawyer for Intrigue with "Wolf of Wall St."

TAKE HIS AGE INTO ACCOUNT

Review Effort of Accused to Rehabilitate Himself with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer, was censured severely yesterday by the Appellate Division for his efforts, through David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other financial institutions.

The Appellate Court, which is the sole tribunal to pass finally upon the professional conduct of members of the bar in the First Judicial Department, recites that the case is an extraordinary one because of the fact that Mr. Lauterbach is 70 years old and because of his distinguished connections in this community. The court lays its finger on the lawyer's troubles in these words:

"That respondent hoped to derive profit by way of fees in case he should succeed in his desires goes without saying, and this doubtless was the main inspiration of his acts."

The Appellate Court's decision, in not disbarring or suspending the lawyer from practice, written by Presiding Justice Ingraham and concurred in by Justices Laughlin, Scott, Clarke, and Dowling, refers to Mr. Lauterbach's connection with David Lamar when the latter was endeavoring to convey by telephone messages that it would be to the advantage of certain Morgan interests to retain Lauterbach as their attorney in regard to certain legislation that might affect the Steel interests.

Used Statesmen's Names.

Among the names assumed by Lamar over the telephone was that of Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania. The names of United States Senator Stone and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, are also brought into the court's opinion.

The court recites the history of the Lauterbach case in part as follows:

"The charges against him grew out of his efforts to rehabilitate himself in the good graces of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with whom he says he had had in the past friendly and profitable relations. These relations, however, had been broken off in consequence, as he believed and as is doubtless the fact, of his known intimacy with a person named Lamar, David Lamar, whose practices had made him a subject of suspicion and dislike to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. as well as to other bankers."

After reciting that the charge against Mr. Lauterbach was professional misconduct, it recites in brief the evidence laid before the Bar Association. The opinion then explains that David Lamar, alleged to have represented himself as Congressman Palmer, got into telephonic communication with Lewis Cass Ledyard, who, although not attorney for the late J. P. Morgan, was the banker's close personal friend, and interviews between the lawyer and Lauterbach were arranged.

In one of these interviews with Mr. Ledyard, the opinion says, Lauterbach, after again reciting his disappointment at having been ignored by the Morgan house, stated that he came authorized and empowered to lay certain matters before Mr. Ledyard.

When asked by Mr. Ledyard, the opinion says, to name his authority, Lauterbach said that it came from Speaker Clark, not personally, but indirectly from Senator Stone, whon he had seen personally and who had told Lauterbach that he was acting for Speaker Clark.

Threatened Steel Corporation.

The opinion recites that Lauterbach then told Mr. Ledyard that the United States Attorney General to be appointed by the Wilson Administration would be controlled by Speaker Clark. Further, Lauterbach said that probably the Radicals in Congress would attempt to do certain things affecting the Morgan interests, such as obtaining control of the properties of the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, and that this might be accomplished through receiverships, criminal proceedings against Directors, and the obstruction of any dissolution plan, should such a plan be desired.

At this juncture the opinion of the court refers to Mr. Lauterbach as follows:

"He then stated that he was instructed to say by authority that all these matters could be controlled upon certain stipulations being made and certain conditions agreed to, which he thereupon proceeded to state."

One of these conditions, the opinion recites, was that Mr. Lauterbach be appointed the intermediary through whom the desired results were to be brought about. The court says:

"Respondent was careful to state that he was anxious to be retained by the Morgan and Steel interests mainly as a means of vindication and rehabilitation, and that the payment of a fee for his services would be necessary, but would not necessarily be a condition if deemed to be undesirable. Respondent admits that Lamar, with whom he kept in close touch while these interviews were going on, assured him that he had Senator Stone's authority for proposing the conditions, and from that it was but a single step to mentioning Stone's name to Ledyard. There are other reasons which lead us to accept Mr. Ledyard's testimony on this point."

The opinion continues:

"The whole thing was a fraud and a sham. Lamar was the person who impersonated Congressman Palmer, who had nothing to do with the matter, and did not know that his name was being used.

Rights of a Lawyer.

"Speaker Clark and Senator Stone knew nothing about the matter until long after the incident was closed. Respondent had at no time been in communication with either of them and had no authority from either of them to make any representations to anybody. In fact, he had no acquaintance with either, except that he had on one occasion met Speaker Clark. The whole thing appears to have been a scheme concocted and carried out by Lamar and the respondent to induce the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. to employ respondent professionally. Whether Lamar had any more personal interest in view can only be surmised. The evidence does not show it."

The court says on the point of the professional conduct of a lawyer, in answer to the contention that Lauterbach had not been guilty of any wrongdoing in a professional capacity:

"With this contention we are unable to agree. Conceding that a lawyer is well within his rights in seeking to extend his clientele and to induce the intrusting of business to himself, still he is guilty of professional misconduct if he seeks business by false representations or by fraudulent practices. Clearly it was by this means that respondent sought to have himself employed by Morgan & Co. Not only did he seek to mislead them as to his ability to serve them, but he at least consented to the misuse of the names of gentlemen holding important and responsible positions in the Administration. Such practices are, as it seems to us, clearly professional misconduct."

"While respondent sought to deceive the Morgan firm, they were not then his clients and were not reposing any confidence in him. In fact, they were dealing at arm's length. Nor was there any attempt at blackmail, as that word is commonly understood. No money was demanded. If money was expected, it was to be in return for services rendered."

In conclusion the court says:

"On the whole, we have concluded that the respondent should be severely censured, rather than suspended or disbarred. For certainly some penalty must be imposed, as we cannot allow such practices to go unrebuked. He is censured accordingly."

13 LAWYERS DISBARRED.

Appellate Court Suspends Seven Others and Censures Six.

Justices of the Appellate Court yesterday disbarred thirteen lawyers, suspended seven from practice for one year or more, censured six and referred to the official referee charges against two others. Charges against nine lawyers were dismissed.

Among the practitioners who were cleared of charges were Samuel S. Whitehouse and Max D. Steuer. Mr. Whitehouse, once Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee and three times a candidate for the Supreme Court bench, was charged with wrongdoing by William S. Hurley, a former friend. The latter's charges caused the State Banking Department to inquire into Mr. Whitehouse's connection with a $400 transaction. Mr. Steuer's troubles arose from allegations that he had told Edith St. Clair, the actress, to testify falsely in a suit which he, as her lawyer, had brought against Abraham L. Erlanger, the theatrical producer.

Among those disbarred was Jacob Rouss, well known as a police lawyer. He was charged with paying a witness against Eugene Fox to remain out of the State, and Fox was dismissed.

Another disbarred lawyer is James C. Lenney, charged with conspiring with George Edward Jones of Chicago to obtain money from Jones's sisters, Mrs. Harriet C. Sabin and Mrs. Mary O. Newell.

Samuel A. Newman was suspended for a year for advertising his professional abilities in such a manner as to solicit clients. He advertised in a newspaper read largely by colored people that he was a white man friend of the negro. Also he advertised on a Negro Civic League dinner program for accident and matrimonial cases.

The lawyers against whom action was taken were:

Disbarred: Louis H. Cohen, Joseph Lichtenberg, Augustus G. Vanderpoel, Jacob Cebulsky, James C. Lenney, Julius C. Ayler, Alfred B. Osgoodby, Michael H. Hanft, Jacob Rouss, James Forrester, Isaac Weil, Charles Simpkins, and William A. Hayes.

Against whom proceedings were dismissed: Moses Jaffe, Samuel S. Whitehouse, Andrew F. McNamara, Alfred T. Rowe, Alfred J. Rifkind, Max D. Steuer, Bernard F. Cecire, Louis M. Tiker, and Abraham M. Framberg.

Suspended from practice for one year or more: Amos H. Evans, Samuel E. Sauman, Moses A. Sachs, John P. O'Brien, Henry Leyser, Abraham Kalisky, and Gilbert R. Hawes.

Censured: James A. Gray, J. Quintus Cohen, Edward S. Napolis, Edward Lauterbach, Otto A. Glasberg, and Henry C. Burnstine.

Charges against whom have been sent to official referee: Paul Abrahams and Justin S. Galland.

Admission papers revoked because of irregularity in the application: Eugene Moskowitz.

VOTE CLOSE IN KENTUCKY.

Stanley Leads for Governor by Only 671—Five Counties Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—With the tabulation late tonight of official returns from 115 of the 120 counties in the State and revised unofficial but apparently reliable returns from the remaining five counties, A. O. Stanley, Democrat, of Henderson, led his Republican opponent, Edwin P. Morrow of Somerset, by 671 votes for Governor of Kentucky.

More than 375,000 votes were cast in the election Tuesday.

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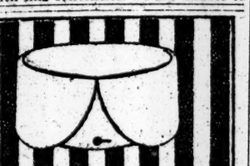
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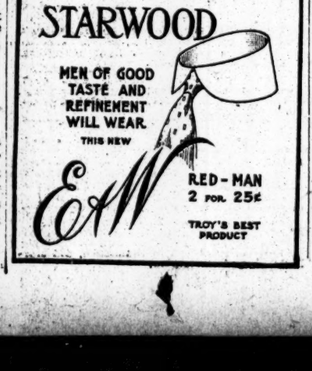
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